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THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL HOGG

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WILMINGTON, of DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Mildred Hogg Richards

THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL ROGGE

of

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR

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A cousin, the late Mr. William Parsons of Baltimore, told me the stories of the family. Mr. Parsons Newman, a lawyer and relative of the Parsons family, assisted me from his broad knowledge of Frederick County and its affairs and also obtained the copy of the "Broadside" included in the account of Samuel Robinson Hogg's life. Mr. John Perkins of Perryville, Maryland, a native of Cecil County and well versed in its history, has given much time and effort to obtain facts about the Hogs of the family. Mr. Clark has searched official records in Washington and in countless practical ways.

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To all of these and to others who contributed, I express my sincere thanks. Although incomplete in places, this history brings together data on seven or eight generations, from the earliest known to the present day.

Mildred Hoge Richards

Mildred Hoge Richards
2950 East Mabel Street
Tucson, Arizona
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THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL HOGG OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Samuel Hogg, the American progenitor of the family to be traced here, was of Scottish origin. Early families of the name lived in southeastern Scotland in Perth and Selkirk, regions where the name was first established, and where it is now found in existing records.

It is interesting that the Scottish name Hogg does not refer to a porcine beast. According to Dellquist (1) "Hogg may sometimes be an animal name, but an equally reasonable derivation is from the old English word hog (prudent, careful) a personal epithet applied to a man distinguished by such characteristics. The Saxon verb hogian meant 'to think, to study, to be wise,' When Hog is an 'animal name' it may have originally denoted the porcine beast or a young sheep or yearling colt." Another author, Hanna, (2) states definitely that in English the name refers to a lamb a year old.

The present study of this family is not traced to Scotland or Ireland, but began with Samuel Hogg in Wilmington, Delaware, in the early eighteenth century. In later generations the family spread from Wilmington to Cecil County, Maryland, to Frederick and to Baltimore. Some items of European history, however, are of interest.

The migrations of the Scots from Scotland to Ireland and later from Ireland to America were both due to religious persecution. In Scotland during the time of Mary, Queen of Scots (1558), this oppression of the Scottish Protestants was so great that they asked help from Elizabeth, Queen of England. Elizabeth made an alliance with them but the benefits gained by it were gradually lost. It was natural that the Scots should take advantage of the offer of James I for a chance to settle in Ireland.

Ireland had been partially conquered by Henry II in the 12th century and in later centuries was increasingly subjugated by the rulers of England (3). Under Henry VIII English authority had become fairly well established over the whole country though there was little confiscation of Irish lands. During Elizabeth's reign (1558-1603), the native chieftains who had governed Ireland were crushed by her armies. The Queen permitted immigration of both Catholics and Protestants but there was little colonization. The next sovereign, James I (1603 - 1625) began a large confiscation of Irish lands. He started a huge colonization program known as the "Great Plantation" and invited the Scots to settle in Ulster. This settlement was confined to six of the nine counties in the province. Ulster was largely depopulated of Irish and the claims of those who remained were disregarded. James expected to displace the Irish Catholics and to make Ulster a Protestant community. He counted on the loyalty of the colonists to the mother

country and hoped to supplant the Celt with the Saxon.

In 1610 the settlers began pouring into Ulster and they continued to come throughout the whole of the 17th century. From the standpoint of the Scots, this settlement presented the opportunity for freedom of worship and for the development of Scottish industries. They quickly built their homes, cultivated the land, and engaged in linen and woollen manufacture. Noted clerics came from Scotland to help them become established (4). After the "Great Plantation", the Scots in Ulster became known as the Scotch Irish.

The colonists were hardy people and their development was rapid. Unfortunately, however, the promises of the new country did not materialize. James I, though Protestant, disapproved of the independence of the Scotch Irish. Under Charles I (1625 - 1649), who showed favor to the Catholics, there was great persecution of the Scotch Irish. The rebellion of 1641 (5), began with the old Irish who sought an opportunity to fall upon the settlers and to regain their homesteads and farms. According to the plan, the Ulster settlers were to be spared, but the Irish army got out of control and several thousand of the "Scotch Irish" were murdered or died of ill usage. The rebellion spread all over Ireland and innocent Irish Catholics were among those murdered.

Conditions were better under Cromwell (1649 - 1658), who came to power after Charles I was deposed. But under Charles II (1660 - 1668), the persecutions were resumed. Heavy fines were imposed upon the Presbyterians; their churches were closed, and they were forced to worship secretly; their thrift was discouraged; and they lost the right of citizenship. The Church of England was the established church and the Scotch Irish were ordered to pay tithes to the Anglican clergy and thus to sustain a religious order whose practices they believed contrary to the laws of God. The persecutions continued until the time of William and Mary.

Confiscation of Irish land had continued under Cromwell and later under William. Within a century these confiscations had amounted to about two-thirds of the whole landed property in Ireland. The movement of the Scots to Ireland paralleled this confiscation of land and reached a climax during William's time. It has been estimated that not less than 50,000 people arrived between 1690 and 1697 (3) and most of these settled in Ulster.

It is not surprising that the Scotch Irish, having been so bitterly disappointed in their settlement in Ireland, should eagerly embrace any opportunity for religious liberty. At the end of the seventeenth century, Scots and Scotch Irish began to come to America. Some were exiled for religious or political reasons and some of their own accord. There are records of these earlier settlers in the Barbadoes, the Bermudas, New England, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

This migration to America received added impetus from the opening

of the new colony of Pennsylvania. In 1681, a grant of land had been made to William Penn in payment of a debt owed by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn. Pennsylvania was to be a Christian state on a Quaker model. Penn opened the new land to settlers from many countries, advertising one hundred acres for two pounds, the settler to be allowed a share in making laws. His pamphlets were widely distributed in England, Holland, Ireland and Germany. (6)

The religious liberty afforded to the new colony attracted a large number of Scotch Irish. The majority of the Ulster immigrants first landed on the Delaware shore at ports in the Quaker colony. William Penn, with a group of settlers, landed in 1682 at present New Castle, Delaware.

The early settlement of Delaware had been by the Dutch and the Swedes. Delaware was at first an independent colony settled by the Swedes at the site of the present Wilmington in 1638. The colony of New Sweden expanded to include both shores of the Delaware River. However, the Swedish colony was conquered by the Dutch in 1655. (7) In 1664, the Duke of York, later to become James II, sent an expedition to take the Dutch colonies in America. New Amsterdam was captured and renamed New York. The Delaware River settlements were seized and the capital there, New Amstel, was renamed New Castle. Swedes and Dutch were allowed to remain in the Delaware counties if they gave the oath of allegiance to the King of England.

As earlier stated, the Province of Pennsylvania had been granted to William Penn in 1681. When Penn's agents arrived in America, they discovered that the new colony of Pennsylvania would be land locked if the settlements on the lower Delaware River were hostile. Penn therefore petitioned the Duke of York for land on the west side of the Delaware River and the Bay below his province. In response to this petition, the Duke of York conveyed the soil of these counties to Penn. Thus he became proprietor of land which is now the state of Delaware and which was then called the "Three Lower Counties on the Delaware." The Delaware counties were officially joined to the province as "territories" by the Act of Union in 1683. Each of the three counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, sent six representatives to the general assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1704, because of their dissatisfaction with the joint assembly, the Three Lower Counties withdrew and formed a separate assembly; but Delaware continued to accept the authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania until 1776. Then it set up its own government as The Delaware State. A year earlier, 1775, the long dispute over the boundary lines between the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania and their heirs had been settled and the present boundaries of Delaware had been proclaimed. The settlers bound for Penn's colony usually landed at Lewes or New Castle in Delaware or at Philadelphia. From these places a constant stream of immigration flowed to the nearby country.

It is not known how many Hogg families came from Ulster to the Delaware, or when the first immigrant arrived. Evidently some remained in Ulster as there were Hoggs still living there at the end of the nineteenth century. It is possible that some families named Hogg entered at New Castle, Delaware. No lists of Scotch Irish immigrants are available and consequently there is only conjecture regarding dates of entry, although there were Hoggs living in Delaware early in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. There were also Hoggs in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Therefore the place and date of entry of the immigrant ancestor of this sketch cannot be surely given.

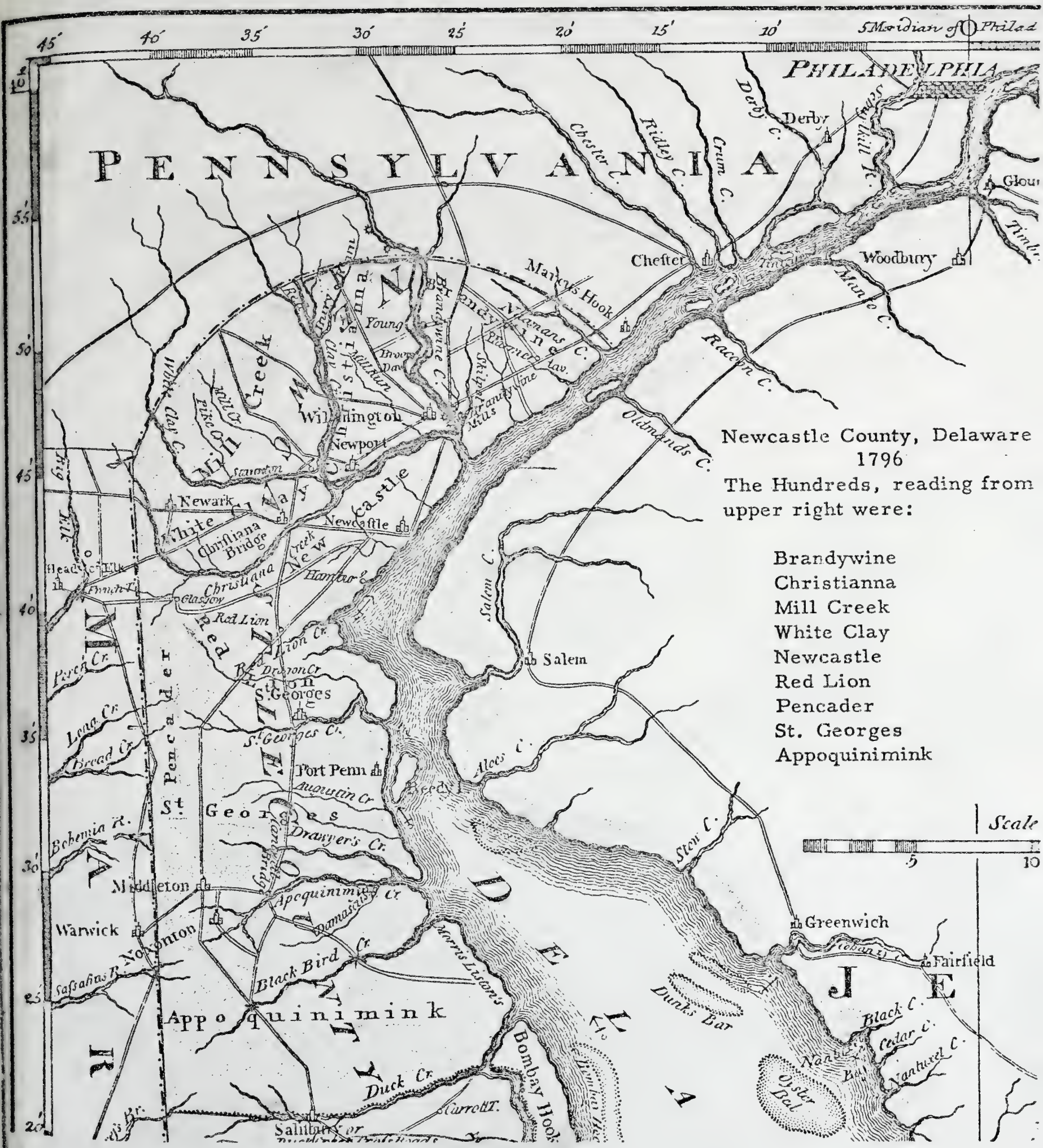
The Scots and the Scotch Irish built churches as their settlements in the new country increased. There were twelve Presbyterian churches known to have been founded in America before the end of the seventeenth century and their members were mostly Scots or Scotch Irish. (2)

The earliest record of the name Hogg in Delaware is that of George Hogg, a Quaker who was a man of property and of importance in New Castle County. (8) (New Castle County was an original county, formed in 1673). He was a member from this county of the assembly under Penn in 1696. (6) He died in 1721. Another man, Samuel Hogg (1720 - 1797), progenitor of the family of this sketch, lived in the same general region. George Hogg lived on the north side of Christiana Creek and Samuel Hogg lived in Christiana Hundred.* Many attempts have been made to connect the two men but no available source gives any valid connection. George Hogg was active in establishing Quaker meeting houses. Samuel Hogg was an Irish Presbyterian and there is no evidence that any of his family intermarried with Quakers, although the settlement in which he lived was composed largely of Quakers in his time. In the Appendix is a resume' of George Hogg's life and family and also the names of other Hogg families which have been investigated.

Since Samuel Hogg is not known to have been the immigrant ancestor of the family of this sketch, some authorities think he was more likely the son of immigrants who came in the first or second decade of the eighteenth century, entering either at Philadelphia, or in Maryland or even in Delaware. Perhaps the supporting facts may yet be discovered to justify this conclusion.

It is unfortunate that nothing is known of Samuel's early life. The dates of his birth and death are established in the records of the Wilmington-Brandywine Cemetery, but there was no Wilmington when he was born. Later in his life the town grew up and was included in Christiana Hundred. It may well be that he lived in this region all of his life. He was a tallow chandler by trade.

* The name Hundred was used to refer to the early colonial districts within a county for elections and taxation. It corresponded to a township in other colonies.



Newcastle County, Delaware
1796
The Hundreds, reading from upper right were:

Brandywine
Christianna
Mill Creek
White Clay
Newcastle
Red Lion
Pencader
St. Georges
Appoquinimink



Samuel and his wife, Catherine, had three sons, Samuel, Andrew, and James, and two daughters, Eleanor and Catherine. Some of these facts are revealed in Samuel's will (see Appendix p.vi). The chart given herewith shows the relationships of the members of the family mentioned in Samuel's will. The dates of most of the births are uncertain, but their order is approximately correct.

The first appearance of Samuel Hogg's name in the records of Delaware is as one of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance of New Castle County, 1778. In a list of those taking the oath made by John Lea, the officer assigned to secure the signers, there is included the name of Samuel Hogg of Christiana Hundred, in New Castle County. He signed with a firm "S" as his mark.

"These are to certify that the within list of subscribers (being fifty-nine persons) whose names are down in their own handwriting did duly swear or affirm to the Oath of Declaration of Fidelity as wrote within. In my presence according to Law given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1778. John Lea."*

Two early references to Samuel Hogg's family concern his sons, Samuel II and Andrew. They were members of the Whig Battalion formed in Wilmington in 1778. (11) In 1787, Samuel Hogg and these sons were taxables in Christiana Hundred. (6) The next mention of Samuel Hogg is a record of his dealings in real estate. In the land records of 1794 is that of a sale by Samuel Hogg to Griffith Minshall for 150 pounds of a property on the northwest side of Shipley Street next to James Broom. This was recorded August 5, 1794. (New Castle Deed Book N - 2, page 55, March 26, 1794) Samuel had bought the property from John Porter and Betty, his wife, but as the deed from Porter was not recorded, the duration of his ownership is unknown. The purchase had been made before 1790, for when Porter sold other property in 1790 he made the conveyance without his wife who evidently had died before that date. (New Castle Deed Book H - 2 - 373.) In the same year, May 24, 1794, Samuel Hogg bought other property from Griffith Minshall, mason, paying 300 pounds for a plot extending between Water and Front Street, with buildings, etc. This was not proved in court until May, 1805, and was not recorded until July 11, 1805, after Samuel's death in 1797. (Deed Book C - 3, page 258). The property was used by Samuel both as a residence and for business. He was a tallow chandler in Wilmington, then included in Christiana Hundred. Doubtless this property on Water Street, perhaps with one of the many landing wharves on the Christiana, was of more advantage to his chandlery business than that on Shipley Street, and may have been bought in the interest of his youngest son, James, who worked with him as a chandler. Samuel I made James his chief heir and the executor of his will written later that year, November 25, 1794. (9) (10)

* From Historical Society of Delaware's manuscript lists of those taking Oath of Allegiance in Delaware at the time of the Revolution, New Castle County, Christiana Hundred.

This will was probated October 13, 1797. The inventory, called appraisment by Peter Harden and William Clark, was submitted to the Registrar of Wills December 20, 1797, but as stated the deed for the Water Street property was not recorded until the May term of court, 1805, and the inventory and appraisment were not filed until January 29, 1808, presumably when the real and personal property had been administered according to the terms of the will. Exclusive of the special bequests in the will, the value of the personal property was appraised at \$789.82. According to the will his wife, Catherine, received for use during the remainder of her life the house, household and kitchen furniture; other bequests were 5 pounds to his son Andrew; 5 pounds to Samuel Hogg III, son of Andrew, to be paid to him when he should become twenty - one years of age, but in the event of his death before that time the 5 pounds was to be paid to John Hogg, son of his son Samuel II. He bequeathed 5 pounds to his grandson, Samuel Poak to be paid to him when he became twenty-one years of age; 10 pounds to his granddaughter Eleanor Lindsey, and also to her one featherbed and the bedding with the furniture thereunto belonging. As Catherine Hogg died in 1796, their son James inherited all the real estate and the remaining personal property. This included the ground on Water Street containing a three story brick house and a frame building used for candle and soap manufacturing. For complete will (10) and appraisal list, see Appendix. The appraisal list of personal property gives a fair idea of Samuel's home. There are numerous items which would have been considered of value, and presumably the house was adequately furnished with tea table, dining table, silver spoons, and mirrors, etc.

The Hogg family attended the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington which was founded in 1737 although the church building was not erected until 1741. At times after that the church would be without a regular minister; this is perhaps the reason why Presbyterians, the so-called "dissenters", were sometimes married in "Old Swedes Church." The First Presbyterian Church at a later date united with the Central Presbyterian Church. The graves of Samuel, Catherine and their son, James, were in the old church yard but in 1917 they were removed to the Wilmington Brandywine Cemetery. They were visited some years ago by the late I. Manning Parsons, a great great grandson, and his wife, and also in 1949 by the writer, a great great granddaughter, and her husband. All the graves which were removed from the Old Churchyard were relocated in the same part of the new cemetery. There are only two stones for the three graves of the Hoggs, and they are inscribed as follows:

1. "In memory of Samuel Hogg, who departed this life 1797, aged 77 years" and at the bottom of the same stone "Also James, son of Samuel and Catherine Hogg who departed this life August 25, 1844, aged 78 years."

2. "In memory of Catherine Hogg, who departed this life August 22, 1796, aged 76." No graves of Elizabeth, wife of James, nor of any of the other children of Samuel Hogg were found and no records of any of them. Unfortunately, early church records which might have given additional information are no longer in existence.

In the immediate family of the first Samuel there were three persons who bore this given name, the progenitor, Samuel I, his son Samuel II and Andrew's son Samuel III. These Roman numerals have been used to avoid confusion in later references. The birth dates of Samuel II and Andrew are not available, but since they both served in the Whig Battalion in 1778 they were evidently both grown young men; it may be surmised that Samuel was the older and was born about 1742 and Andrew about 1756. The date of birth of the third son, James, is recorded, 1766. Samuel's will does not mention his two daughters, nor does it make clear that there were two daughters for Samuel Poak, his grandson, and Elianor Lindsey, his granddaughter, could have been brother and sister if the latter had been married before that time. But later research showed that there were two daughters. The older was Eleanor, and there is good circumstantial evidence that she became the wife of Andrew McCall. Andrew and Eleanor McCall were closely associated in financial dealings with James Hogg, her younger brother. Her daughter, Eleanor or Elianor, married a son (or at least a connection) of Samuel Lindsey of Mill Creek Hundred. Elianor Lindsey was married before 1894 when Samuel made his will, and her bequest was not conditioned by her becoming of age. Doubtless the gift of "bed and bedding and the furniture hereunto belonging" and the sum of ten pounds came at an appropriate time. It was also more than he left to the grandsons mentioned in the will.

Samuel's younger daughter was Catherine who on September 21, 1789 married Robert Polk, also of Wilmington (Delaware Gazette, Wilmington, Sept. 23, 1789). The name is variously spelled, Poak in Samuel's Will, and sometimes Pogue or Poke. The name of Samuel Poak, who was willed five pounds by his grandfather, has not been found in any other records.

The family of Samuel I and Catherine Hogg is summarized here as far as the writer's information makes possible for the first four children. For the descendants of the fifth, James, more information is available.

I. Eleanor, married Andrew McCall.

Daughter, Elianor, married Lindsey.

II. Samuel II, married .

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. John | 3. William | 5. James II |
| 2. Samuel IV | 4. Robert E. | 6. Eliza Jane |
| | 7. Maria | |

Samuel II married 2nd. Rebecca Baker, April 9, 1813

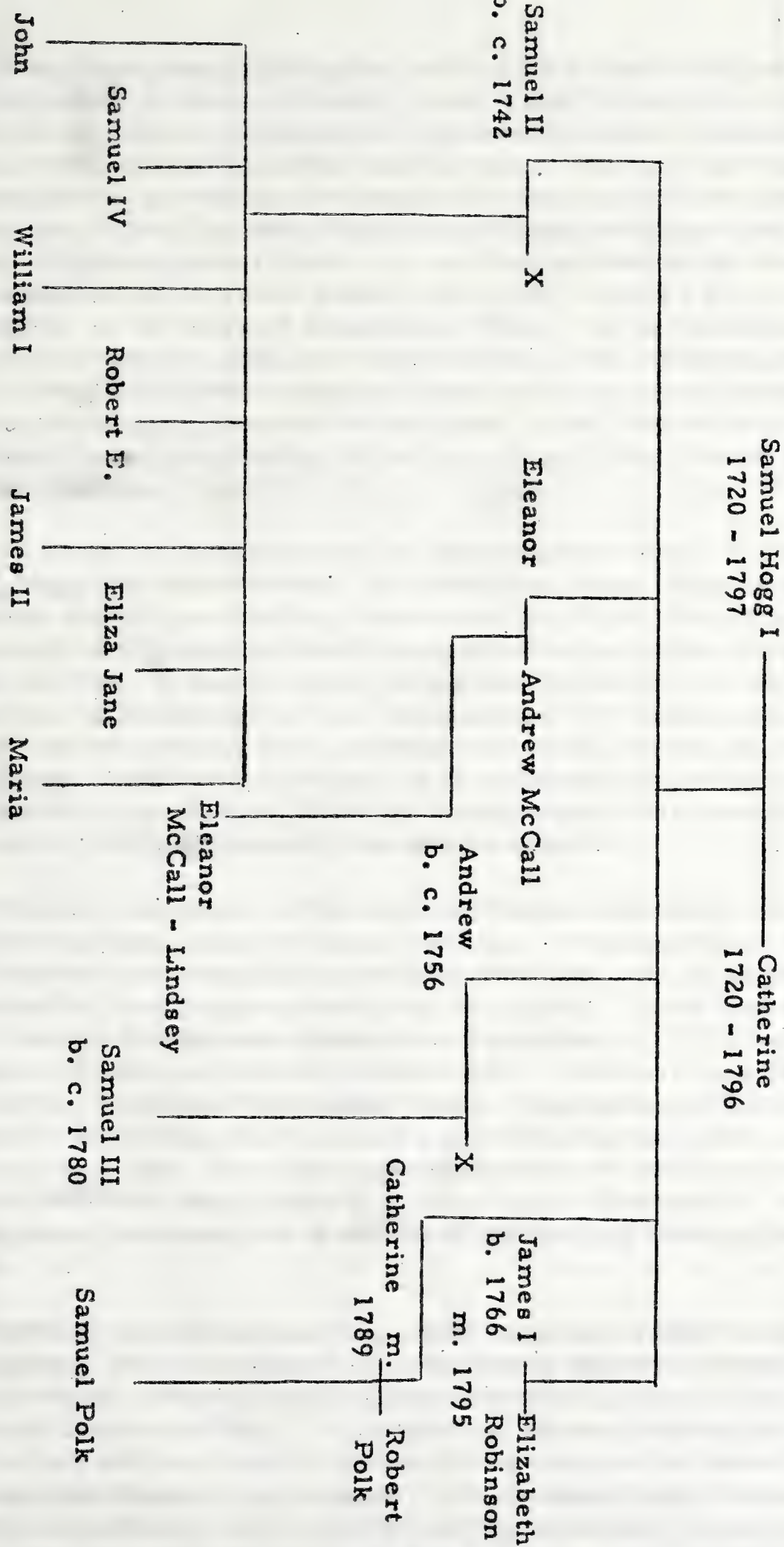
III. Andrew, married .

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. Samuel III | 2. William |
|---------------|------------|

IV. Catherine, married Robert Polk, September 21, 1789.

1. Samuel Polk

V. James I, born 1766, married Elizabeth Robinson, 1795, died 1844.



7a
Known Members of the Family of Samuel Hogg I,
Born during his Lifetime. (c. - circa, about)

In earlier times Wilmington, we are told, was a very attractive place in which to live; it was a pleasing "green Town" about which travellers wrote. It can best be described in the words of Miss Jeannette Eckman: "It was a town of trees, shrubs and flowers. The back and side yards of business houses as well as dwellings had trees and shrubs and often rose bushes, and especially many fruit trees behind dwellings and business houses. Beginning about 1892 . . . our family lived in the outskirts of the built up section of the town, about a mile and a quarter from down-town Wilmington, on the edge of Brandywine Park. As we walked in town along Delaware Avenue the park-like environment of the mostly large houses continued. Many yards and lawns had great trees and trees lined the curbs. This was the charm of earlier Wilmington, also, then even greater because there were no telegraph poles or trolley wires in the time of Samuel Hogg I and his children."

As would be expected from its Scotch-Irish origin, the family of Samuel Hogg was anti-British. The two older sons, Samuel and Andrew, as already stated, saw military service in the North Division of Militia of the borough of Wilmington which was probably part of the Whig Battalion formed in 1778. It was to serve during the Revolution for the protection and defense of Delaware and was composed of 600 militia to serve within the state for two months (11). Samuel was in the second class and Andrew in the eighth of the North Division. It is assumed that the Samuel of the Whig Battalion was Samuel II for his father would have been fifty-eight years old in 1778, presumably too old for service.

The only encounter in the state of Delaware between American and British troops took place the year previous. Washington's Army had entered Delaware and was encamped near Newport, and advanced regiments of Cornwallis' army approached from Maryland. There was a brief skirmish at Cooch's Bridge near Newark on September 3, 1777, between American light infantry and British detachments. Delaware furnished two regiments to the American Continental Army. According to tradition, a company of the First Regiment carried a number of game cocks said to be the brood of a blue hen. For this reason, Delaware's soldiers and later the people of the state were called the "Blue Hen's Chickens." Copies of a newspaper of that name are a source of interesting information of the period.

Several persons named Hogg were married in Old Swedes' Church in Wilmington. This is a Church of remarkable history. It was built in 1698 by the Swedish Lutheran Congregation which merged with the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1791. The transition between Swedish to Anglican was very gradual and was accomplished without friction; at times both mother churches contributed to its support. Old Swedes "Holy Trinity" is one of the oldest churches in the United States the main part of which is still standing as originally built and still in use for regular religious services. It was apparently not unusual for this church to be used by people of other

faiths and perhaps the marriages recorded for members of the Hogg family in Old Swedes were of these so-called "dissenters." They are listed here, although their connection with the Hoggs of this sketch is by no means clear. In 1744 Margaret Hogg (15) was married to John Johnstone; in 1758 Mary Hogg was married to John Morton and on March 2, 1775, Thomas Hogg married Catherine Helms and neither was a member of Holy Trinity. On October 13, 1776, John, a son of Thomas and Catherine Hogg, was baptized in the Church.

The marriages of Margaret and Mary Hogg during the years when Wilmington was in the first stages of its growth indicates that the men of their families must have arrived earlier in the community. It is possible that Samuel I could have been a brother or a relative of Mary and Margaret and a relative also of Thomas Hogg. Also the William Hugg (Hogg) who married Eleanor Clinton in Wilmington on March 26, 1749, could have been a brother of Samuel I and his wife's name could have been the origin of the name Eleanor in the family of Samuel I. A later record (13) of Thomas Hogg's wife Catherine shows that she died in 1800 at forty-five years of age, that is, she was born in 1755, and she could easily have been married in 1775.

Post Revolutionary notes on the family of Samuel Hogg I at first seemed fragmentary. The early records of the old Presbyterian Church at Wilmington are missing. The lists of the Census of 1790 for Delaware, which would have been a valuable research aid, were destroyed when the British burned part of the National Capitol during the War of 1812. However, later, through more detailed genealogical search, many previously unknown facts were revealed.

The histories of New Castle, Delaware, and of Cecil County, Maryland, are closely related, perhaps because the Scotch Irish who landed at New Castle spread out into what is now Cecil County. They settled in Nottingham and in the New Munster tract where they founded churches at "the Head of Christiana Creek" in New Castle County near the Cecil County border and at "The Rock" just across the line in Pennsylvania. This relation between these two adjacent counties may account for the fact that a number of the family of Samuel I left Wilmington and moved to Cecil County. In 1798, when the epidemic of yellow fever became severe, many people in Wilmington who were able to do so left for the country. Samuel II and all of his family, except his oldest son, John, who later became a victim of yellow fever, left Wilmington and settled in Cecil County at or near Charles-town. Cecil County, created in 1674, is the northeast county of Maryland, and the move was a short one, about twenty miles. Apparently the family was pleased with Cecil County for later some of Andrew's descendants followed and still later two sons of the younger brother, James I, made their home in Elkton. Andrew and James, however, continued to live in Wilmington.

Samuel II established his home in Charlestown and soon became a man of property. Perhaps his wife had some funds of her own, but it is equally possible that his father may have helped him make the move, for Samuel I did not include him in his will.

The writer of this account did not at first plan to follow the descendants of Samuel I except through his son James since that is her line of ancestry, but this limitation did not prove practical. Research revealed men of the names of Samuel, James and William in the subsequent generations both in Wilmington and in Cecil County. Unfortunately, middle initials were seldom used, so it was difficult to determine the parentage of some of the men of these names.

The later life of Samuel II may be followed. In Cecil county he became a highly respected citizen and the following record (17) indicates:

"Previous to the Revolutionary War, the elections for delegates to the Legislature were held at the county seat and the people voted viva voce. From the close of the war till 1800, elections were still held at the seat of Justice and continued for three days. In that year Henry Pearce, Col. John Creswell, William Alexander, Jacob Reynolds and Samuel Hogg, who had been designated by the Legislature as commissioners, laid off the county into four election districts.... These districts remained in tact until 1835."

Although Samuel II no longer lived in Wilmington, he owned property in his old home town. In 1808 he bought at a sale in Wilmington by the "administrators of the estate of the late Thomas Kean" a "brick message or tenement and a lot of land at the southwest corner of Second and Market Streets." The property ran back to Shipley Street. He paid \$4400.00 for this investment, a fact which shows him to have been a man of means. (New Castle Deed Book F-3, page 209, February 27, 1808). On May 11, 1810, the National Bank of Wilmington leased this property, or at least the brick house, for \$300.00 per year to use as a bank. In 1813 the bank bought the northwest corner of Second and Market and erected a new building.

Samuel Hogg II² (Samuel I¹) (approximate birth date - 1742), was married twice. His first wife was the mother of all seven of his children. (16) Dates marked "circa" (c.) are estimates only.

I. John³ b. c. 1762; m. c. 1794, Jane Robinson (b. 1762; m. c. 1794; d. July 6, 1852); d. 1802.

1. Mary⁴ (b. c. 1795).

II. Samuel IV³ b. c. 1764; unmarried; d. October 1832.

III. William I³ b. c. 1770.

IV. Robert E.³ b. 1783; m. April 9, 1829 in Cecil County by Rev. Mr. Duke Catherine Purnell.

Robert Hogg was in the Third Company of the Delaware Second Regiment, in 1810, so evidently he moved to Cecil County later than his father. (Delaware Military Archives, Vol. IV, page 273, Delaware Militia.) According to the census report of 1840, Robert had two sons and two daughters.

V. James II³ b. in Cecil County; m. Sarah Thomas of Charleston, Md.; d. in Elkton, 1887.

James was a gunner in the U. S. Navy. He was stationed in a number of navy yards and his children were born in various places from Florida and the Carolinas to Maryland. There were ten children of whom the names of only three are known to the writer.

1. Caroline⁴, the eldest; b. 1856; m. Frank Boulden of Chesapeake City; d. 1945.

2. Elizabeth⁴ b. ; m. John Banks of Chesapeake City.

3. Ernest⁴ ; d. 1949.

VI. Eliza Jane³

VII. Maria³ b. c. 1796; m. December 29, 1814, George Kidd. (16)

Samuel II was married a second time to Rebecca Baker, April 9, 1814. (16) This marriage was in Cecil County and took place eight months before his daughter's, Maria's, marriage to George Kidd. Samuel II's will reveals the fact that he was the proprietor of a store, probably the source of some of his wealth. His death occurred November, 1826. In his will written August 1, 1825 and probated December 11, 1826, he left money or slaves to all his children and to his grand daughter, Mary. He also left money to his niece, Isabella Moore, and to Charlotte Baker, daughter of his late wife, Rebecca. The slaves were willed for definite years of servitude after which they were to be freed (See copy of will in Appendix).

It is interesting to note that slavery was legal in both Maryland and Delaware, although of course many people in both states were opposed to that institution and did not own slaves. There were a few free negroes and many slaves. The first negroes had been brought into Maryland in 1635.

I. John Hogg³ (Samuel II², Samuel I¹) b. c. 1762; m. Jane Robinson (b. 1762; d. 1852); d. 1802.

The first mention of John Hogg is in the will of his grandfather. He was to receive five pounds only if his cousin, Samuel III, son of Andrew, should die before he was twenty-one. As stated, he did not move with his parents, for he had been married in Wilmington. All the evidence indicates that his wife was Jane Robinson, daughter of John and Mary Robinson of the Borough of Wilmington. Her younger sister, Elizabeth, also married into

the Hogg family, her husband being James Hogg I, uncle of John and about four years younger than he. Jane Robinson Hogg was born in 1762, and John was presumably not far from her age.

Wilmington had three serious epidemics of yellow fever, 1793, 1798 and 1802. Among the hundreds of men, women and children who died during the siege was John Hogg, his death occurring between September 1 and November 2, 1802. (Historical Society of Delaware, Yellow Fever Data.)

The only paper published regularly in Wilmington during the epidemic of 1798 was the "Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser." In the issue of September 20, the Wilmington Board of Health called upon the citizens for contributions of money, food, hospital supplies and anything useful in the care of the sick and dying at the city hospital. The lists of donors were published on October 1, 1798. James Hogg contributed three dollars on September 24; Andrew Hogg gave twenty-seven pounds of beef on September 29. Dr. John Vaughn wrote in the newspapers of 1802 that the scare about yellow fever was not warranted for the disease was autumnal fever, but the death list grew and the papers continued to call it yellow fever. In 1797 - 1798 and 1802, the streets from Water to Fourth between French and Orange had the most deaths being on low ground near the Christiana. For yellow fever references see "Original Settlements on the Delaware" by Benjamin Ferres, 1846, pages 233, 237 - 239, and also "History of Delaware" by J. T. Scharf, 1888, pages 505-6.

Jane Hogg was now left with a child, their daughter Mary, to support. In 1806 and in 1814 she bought property at the corner of Orange and Fourth (formerly High) Streets in two adjoining tracts. (New Castle County Deed Book N - 4 - 88, 1806 and Book R - 3 - 273, 1814). In the Wilmington Directory of 1814 she is listed as Jane Hogg, Baker; evidently by using her baking skill she was making a living for herself and Mary. In the Census of 1830 her household consisted of one female between 30 and 40 years of age and another between 60 and 70 which were Mary and Jane Hogg. When Mary's grandfather died in 1825, he left her a substantial sum; but his will explained that he had helped her father financially. Jane died July 6, 1852. at the age of ninety years in the same house she had bought as a widow for her bakery. The lower part of her body had been paralyzed two years earlier.

The father of Jane Robinson Hogg and Elizabeth Robinson Hogg was "John Robinson of the Borough of Wilmington, street paver," who owned a brick dwelling house on a large lot at the corner of Second and King Streets, and other property. By his will, made September 7, 1798 and probated November 17, 1798, he left all of his property, real and personal to his wife, Mary, "to use, occupy and enjoy during her lifetime." He directed that after her death one full half of whatever real and personal property might remain should go to his son, John, and that the other half should be divided among his other children and their heirs after they arrived at twenty-one

years. He made his "wife, Mary, and James Hogg of the Borough of Wilmington, tallow chandler" his executors (Wills, Book O - 1 - 396, 1798). In an indenture of March 5, 1816, the children of John Robinson, Sr. recite part of this will and add that Mary, the Widow, died "leaving to survive the following heirs: Jane Hogg, of Wilmington, Widow, Mary Black of Wilmington, widow, Joseph Robinson of Philadelphia and Anna, his wife, Esther Serrans of Washington, D. C., James Hogg of Wilmington, and Elizabeth, his wife, Edward Dunn of Sams Creek, Maryland, and Sarah, his wife, John Robinson of Baltimore and Sarah his wife." These heirs sold to Thomas Morrison for \$2,320 the brick dwelling house and lot of ground at Second and King Streets. (New Castle County Deeds, Book S - 3 - 526, 1816, Recorded June 10, 1816).

II. Samuel Hogg IV³ (Samuel II², Samuel I¹) died intestate October, 1832.

Since he was heir to part of the property of Samuel II, letters of administration upon this Wilmington real estate of Samuel Hogg II, deceased, of Cecil County, Maryland, were granted to Joseph Dauphin, James A. Bayard, surety in bond of \$2,000, Samuel Hogg II having left a will proved within the State of Maryland (New Castle County Will Book, T - 1 -, page 36, 1833 - 4).

By this time the property in Wilmington owned by Samuel II had become quite valuable. According to his will, except for a few special bequests, his holdings were to be divided among his four sons, two daughters and his granddaughter, Mary. But on July 29, 1833, seven years after the will had been probated, the division had not been made and James Hogg II³ brought suit against the other legatees, petitioning that the property should be sold and that he be given his one-seventh share and a sixth part of his brother's, Samuel IV³'s, share. This petition was dismissed on September 11, 1835, and the costs ordered to be paid by the petitioner. The reason for the dismissal can be judged from the following. Since 1808 when Samuel II bought it, the property had greatly increased in value and the income from it also. The price obtainable in a forced sale would have been less than its current value as an investment to the tenants-in-common. The other heirs and the appraisers apparently made a strong case against James' effort to obtain a lump sum.

Although Samuel Hogg II was a prominent man in Cecil County a century and a half ago, little is now known of his descendants. Attempts to obtain dates for him and his family were mostly unsuccessful. In the two old cemeteries at Charlestown markers are deteriorated or have been destroyed through the years.

There is a will in the Hall of Records of Catherine Hogg of Charlestown dated 1826 and probated August 31, 1838. The executors were James

and Margaret. The writer has not been able to determine definitely the identity of this individual. The only Catherine Hogg in the writer's lists was Catherine Purnell who married Robert E. Hogg, fourth son of Samuel II in 1829. The dates do not entirely fit the Catherine of the will and the facts are inconsistent. Robert E. Hogg and Catherine Hogg were separately listed in the report of the Census of 1830.

In her will, Catherine left most of her property to her daughter, Mary with a small amount going to a son by an earlier marriage, Thomas Burn-sides. Through a present resident of Charlestown more is known about this daughter, Mary. She married William Thomas Richardson and had four daughters, Laura, Sue, Ella and Katherine. Mary died on November 8, 1859, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. The daughter, Ella, married a Mr. Logan and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. William R. Logan, has supplied the above information.

Another resident of Cecil County, Mrs. John B. Astle of Rising Sun, is the granddaughter of Caroline Olivia Hogg who married John Thompson on July 7, 1858, at Charlestown. She is known to have been related to the Kidds of that region, so it seems probable that she is descended from Samuel II whose daughter married George Kidd.

We now consider a William Hogg whose life is not fully known to us through documentation. He has been identified as the father of James III⁴ who in 1834 was referred to in a legal document in Wilmington as "James, son of William." This James had been in business in Wilmington with Elizabeth Robinson Hogg, widow of James I², so there was evidently a close relationship between James I and James III⁴. In the obituary of James III⁴ it is stated that he was the brother of "the late William Hogg (⁴), husband of Jane Moffitt Hogg." Thus, the brothers William⁴ and James III⁴ were shown to be the sons of a William Hogg. The William in question could have been the son of either Samuel Hogg II² or of Andrew Hogg³. Samuel II² had a son, William I³ about whom we have little information, but his birth year was around 1770, so he could easily have been the father of William Hogg⁴ who is known to have been born in 1803. If so, then William³, father of William⁴ and James⁴, would be the same individual.

William Hogg⁴ (William³, ², Samuel I¹) was born October 3, 1803 and died December 3, 1867. On March 23, 1826, he obtained a license in Cecil County to marry Jane Moffitt (b. September 6, 1807, d. January 3, 1898) or Maffitt as the name was sometimes spelled. She was from one of the more prominent families of that region, there being a Maffitt Street in Elkton, but people living there now do not know the history of the Maffitt family. William Hogg was known as a prosperous farmer of Cecil County. Sometime after his death his widow, Jane, lived in Baltimore and her husband's brother, James III, made his home at her house. The writer's Aunt, Mrs. Hallie Hogg Parsons, granddaughter of James Hogg I, always spoke of them as "Cousin Jane and Cousin James." The known

children of Jane and William Hogg were:

Samuel.

Hannah D., b. ; d. April 14, 1896.

Margaret J., b. 1837; d. February 25, 1931.

Mary A., b. 1838; d. 1909.

Little information is available about the children of William and Jane Hogg. A family list, unverified, included three other sons: William, Edgerton and James. There is a story about a son, "Colonel Hogg" who had a large tank built and also a big house called Hogg's mansion on the road from Battle Swamp to Dr. Jack's cross roads. The building of this house gave work to men from far and near, but the house was never occupied and was mysteriously burned. The property had belonged to the Kidd family, cousins of the Hoggs. "Colonel Hogg" went west to live and was reported to have made a large amount of money in a short time.

Margaret outlived the rest of her family. Her home for some time was on her father's place, the Kaveny farm, which was located on the road between Battle Swamp and Woodlawn. After she left the farm she lived for a while at Colora, Maryland, and about 1870 was residing on Eutaw Place, Baltimore. She related incidents to a cousin, Mary Waters, who visited her at Colora, of her sister Hannah and of her brother Samuel. The latter had travelled widely in Europe and in Asia, collecting mementos there. The dates for William Hogg, Jane Moffett Hogg and their three daughters have been obtained from the Hogg burial lot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. Some of the Moffitts were also buried in this lot as well as William Hogg who was stillborn in 1853, J. C. Hogg who died in 1853 at two and a half years of age, Jan P. Hogg who died in 1877, and three members of the Hogg family whose bodies were removed from the Presbyterian Grounds, namely Sophia M. Hogg, George Wall Hogg and Frederick G. Hogg. The writer has no information about the parentage of these latter people.

James Hogg III⁴ (William³, ², Samuel I¹) was born in Maryland in 1809 and died in Baltimore April 8, 1877. When he was forty-one years old, according to the Delaware Census of 1850, he was in business in Wilmington. Earlier he had bought property on Pasture Street in 1834 (New Castle County Deed Book S - 4, page 349 1/2). According to the record, the property was bought by "James, son of William," evidently to prevent his being mistaken for a son of his great Uncle, James I. He may have bought the property some years before moving to Wilmington for he does not appear in the 1840 directory of that city, which is indicative, although not positive proof that he came after 1840. In 1850, he was listed as James Hogg, merchant born in Maryland, and in the census his age was given as

41. In the Wilmington Directory of 1853, page 117, there was a half page advertisement as follows:

James Hogg
Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
Trimmings
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Combs
and a great variety of
Fancy Goods
No. 64 Market Street
Wilmington

To maintain the stock indicated by this advertisement would require good financial backing. It will be noted that the address given is also that of Elizabeth Robinson Hogg, widow of James I, great uncle of James III. It may be that he came to help Elizabeth soon after her husband's death in 1844. His return to Maryland was before 1857 for the directory of that year does not list him. The financial panic of 1857 saw many business houses change hands. Some men lost all that they had, others went deeply in debt, and families doubled up in one house to reduce expenses. James III evidently closed his business in Wilmington for his name is not found in any later directory. Little more is known about his life and there is no mention of a wife. His obituary states that he was buried from the home of his sister-in-law, Jane Moffitt Hogg, in Baltimore with whom he had made his home in his later years. He was described as "kind, generous and true, his life was a constant illustration of the Golden Rule. He was honored and loved by all that knew him." The writer had thought that James III was the son of James I until the record of the real estate transaction described him as "son of William" to distinguish him from the son of James I.

Andrew Hogg² (Samuel I¹) (Approximate birth date 1756).

Andrew's name first appears as a member of the Whig Battalion formed in 1778. In 1782 he took the Oath of Allegiance to the State of Delaware and declared himself not bound to yield any allegiance to the King of England. In 1787 he was a taxable in Christiana Hundred, as were his father and his brother, Samuel II. In 1797, Andrew's father died and left five pounds to Andrew and a like sum to his grandson and namesake, Andrew's son, Samuel III. Little information is available about the dates of his birth, marriage or death or even about his children. He may have had other children in 1794 when his father made his will but only Samuel III was mentioned. He was on the assessment list of Christiana Hundred about 1798 for one house and lot at a rental value of \$280; value of live stock \$28.00; of real estate and personal property \$558.00, Robert Armstrong being the assessor. The assessment for taxes was, of course, much lower than actual values. It was common for the renter to pay the taxes and to receive a corresponding allowance on his rent. (The assessments may have been

for some time before he bought this property at Third and Orange Streets for the dates on the original lists are not clear.) On January 5, 1799, Andrew signed a mortgage to Jonathan Beeson (New Castle County Deeds, Book Q - 2 - 108, 1799). This indenture was between Andrew Hogg of the Borough of Wilmington, butcher, and Jonathan Beeson of Brandywine Hundred, glazier. Since Andrew's wife did not sign the indenture, she must have been dead before that time. The mortgage was for \$400 and was covered by his lot and dwelling house at the southwest corner of Third and Orange Streets, being 27 feet, three inches on Orange Street by 82 feet on Third, with outhouses, barns, stables, orchard, etc. This property was granted to Mr. Beeson as security for \$200.00 to be paid the following May and a second \$200.00 later when the mortgage would be cleared and the property revert to Andrew Hogg.

This indenture makes clear several facts about Andrew. Since he was a butcher he evidently had no part in the chandlery business of his father. Since his wife had died by 1798, she may have been a victim of the second yellow fever epidemic of 1797 - 8. Andrew's name does not again appear in wills, deeds or other sources. Doubtless he did not make the move to Cecil County with his brother, Samuel II. His one known child was:

Samuel III³ (Andrew², Samuel I¹) b. about 1780; married Mary Peach circa 1800; d. June 1, 1811.

Except for the mention in his grandfather's will, the first record of Samuel III is that of 1805 when he was one of the administrators of the interstate estate of his father-in-law, John Peach, Sr. (New Castle County Will Book Q - 1 - 156, January 10, 1805). Andrew McCall and James Hogg, uncles of Samuel III were securities for a bond for him as administrator to the amount of \$2,000. Letters on the estate of John Peach, late of the Hundred and County of New Castle were granted to "John Peach and Samuel Hogg, next of kin" as administrators, inventory to be filed on or before January 10, 1806. John Peach had four children, John, the oldest, Mary, wife of Samuel Hogg, Paul and William. In the final settlement each of these four heirs (Samuel Hogg in the right of Mary Peach) received one-fourth of the residue, \$179.51, after expenses and debts were paid. The occupation of John Peach can be surmised from the names in the inventory of those who owed him or to whom he owed money. Both funerals and the making and selling of articles are mentioned. There are names of many outstanding people of city and county, as Hezekiah Niles, the publisher, Issac Stevenson, surveyor and conveyancer, James Hogg, John Pogue, etc. Presumably John Peach was a cabinet maker who also made coffins. (John Peach, Jr. died in 1860 at the age of eighty-nine years and was buried in Old Swedes Cemetery.) The Peach estate was finally settled in 1808 and again that same year the name of Samuel Hogg III was included in the muster call of the Second Regiment, Delaware Militia (12). Three years later, Samuel III died on June 1, 1811 (American Watchman, June 5, 1811). No records of any of his children have been found. Possibly his father, he, or

the William Hogg next to be mentioned, may have had other sons not known to us who could account for some of the unidentified persons named Hogg in the records of New Castle County.

A William Hogg on February 12, 1806, signed a marriage bond at New Castle and secured a license from Hugh W. Richie to marry Ellen Harrison. (State Archives Ref. Vol. 4, p. 86.) He was probably a son of Andrew. In the Wilmington City Directory of 1845, there is listed a William Hogg, carter. A William C. Hogg of Wilmington who died in 1849 at the age of thirty-eight (Blue Hen's Chicken, 1849) may have been the son of William Hogg, carter.

The marriage bond referred to was an interesting custom of the times. The prospective groom was required to make a bond in case he should decide to give up the marriage plans and forsake the bride-to-be. William Hogg had one sponsor, but sometimes there were two, especially if the bond was large.

James Hogg I² (Samuel I¹) youngest son of Samuel I, was born in 1766 in the region of present Wilmington and died August 25, 1844. He was a number of years younger than his older brothers, Samuel II and Andrew, who had served in the Whig Battalion during the Revolutionary War, and thus was too young for service during that war. Later in 1799 and 1800 he was a member of the Delaware First Regiment under Captain Bail. (12) On October 15, 1795, James married Elizabeth Robinson (14) (born 1780 or 1781) daughter of John Robinson, Sr. of Wilmington. An older sister, Jane (born 1762) had married John Hogg, a nephew of James. The account of the Robinsons has been given with that of John Hogg³. Family tradition says that Elizabeth's brother, John, served in the War of 1812, but as there were several men named John Robinson living in New Castle County at that period, this has not been verified. Elizabeth's father died in 1798 and her mother, Mary, and her husband, James Hogg, were his executors.

James and Elizabeth made their home in Wilmington living in 1814 at 31 Water Street. (13) Nine children were born to them, of whom Samuel Robinson was evidently the oldest. Presumably their home was as well furnished as that of James' father. The writer is proud to possess a silver tea spoon which belonged to this couple, her great grandparents. It is marked J.E.H., James - Elizabeth Hogg, according to a custom of that time.

When the War of 1812 broke out, James had already seen military service, but at that time, being 46 years old, he was appointed to work in another capacity. (6) There was then great excitement because of the threatened invasion of the British under Major General Ross. On September 13, 1814, the citizens of Wilmington called a meeting at the City Hall. They divided the city into four districts and four persons were appointed in each district to serve as a committee of vigilance. These men were required to examine all suspicious persons and report them to the committee of safety. James Hogg was one of the four members of the second district.

The government of Wilmington had been that established under its original borough charter* but in 1809, the laws of Delaware were amended to establish a government by a chief burgess, one assistant burgess, a town council of thirteen members, a treasurer and a high constable, and the boundaries of the borough were defined. In this government James Hogg found further opportunity for community work, service on the borough council for six years: 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1821. (6) In 1810, Wilmington's population was 4,416, so James' successive elections would seem to have been a considerable honor.

James was a tallow chandler like his father. He had evidently learned the trade from him, had entered the business and continued it after his father's death. Of Samuel I's three sons, James was probably the one closest to him for Samuel had willed his real estate and the residue of his goods to James, and of course that included the tallow chandlery. James was thus given a good start in his business career and for some years the chandlery was successful. He also bought and sold good properties in 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807 and 1812, all within a few blocks of the real estate he had inherited from his father on Water Street, with the frame building for soap and candle making, one of them adjoining that property. His payments in cash of \$380.00, \$436.00, \$160.00, fifty pounds and lesser amounts showed that he had plenty of ready money. He bought also with Andrew McCall, husband of his sister, Eleanor, a piece of marsh meadow near Old Swedes Church. (See Appendix for further details.)

The freeing of a slave by James Hogg is of interest. By an indenture recorded February 7, 1821, he manumitted Sarah, a Negro slave whom he had purchased from John Pogue (New Castle Deeds, Book W - 3 - 496). This act may reflect James' ideas on slavery, although he may have had other slaves, none of whom are recorded. His brother Samuel II, of Cecil County Maryland, had a number of slaves whom he willed to his children.

Within the next few years things went badly for James. The records indicate that he gave up the chandlery and went to live on a farm in the country. In 1829, he lost the lots with a frame building occupied for soap and candle manufacturing together with the three story brick house. These properties were sold at a sheriff's sale to justify a court judgment secured by Samuel Rudolph. (Indenture R - 4 - 8 - 1829, and R - 4 - 12 - 1829). The indenture refers to James Hogg, late of this county, yeoman. Evidently he left New Castle County about the time of the sheriff's sale. John B. Porter acquired the property for \$2,170, acting as attorney, it seems, for William Thompson. A second indenture is from James Hogg and his wife to clear Thompson's title to "lots on Water Street, one with a three story building." As it is known that James had a lingering illness, his bad health perhaps made it impossible for him to carry on his work and

*Wilmington had been incorporated as a borough in 1739. It was first chartered as a city in 1832 but was included in Christiana Hundred until 1833. (Scharf's History of Delaware, II, page 636; Delaware Laws, 1809)



resulted in his financial difficulties. He died in 1844 (14) and Elizabeth apparently moved back to Wilmington. In 1853 she is listed with James Hogg, a dry goods merchant, as a proprietor of a store at 64 Market Street. (13) This James is James III⁴, the son of William³, and reference has already been made to his part in the store. Elizabeth lived until March 15, 1856, twelve years after her husband's death. In the directory for 1853, her name is given with the letters "b.h.", meaning boarding house. It seems that she needed to augment her resources by running a boarding house. Her two single daughters, Ann and Margaret, and her two widowed daughters, Margaret Jane McVay, and Ellen Ann Higgins lived with her and no doubt shouldered the responsibility for the house, for Elizabeth had chronic gastritis for ten years before her death on March 15, 1856. (Wilmington Department of Health, Vital Statistics) Her will dated February 16, 1856, (New Castle Wills, Book W - 1 - 307) was probated March 19, 1856. She left her frame house and the lot on the north side of Water Street between King and French Streets, her household goods, furniture and clothing to four of her daughters as listed above. She added that the reason she had not left any part of her estate to her daughter, Elizabeth Cole, and her sons, Samuel R. Hogg, John R. Hogg, Robinson Hogg and Thomas R. Hogg, was not from any want of affection but because her daughters to whom she left her property had sustained her in her advanced age and were her dependence for the rest of her days. She made her son, Samuel R. Hogg, her executor. (See Appendix for will of Elizabeth R. Hogg.)

James I² (Samuel I¹) and Elizabeth Robinson Hogg had the following children:

- I. Samuel Robinson Hogg³, b. August 19, 1799; m. (1) June 14, 1825 Rachel Boulden (b. February 16, 1804/5; d. January 30, 1839).
m. (2) January 25, 1844 Barbara Kunkel Tice (b. August 13, 1812; d. June 22, 1900); d. April, 1868.
- II. Ann Hogg³, b. 1802; single, d. September 3, 1892.
- III. Elizabeth Hogg³, b. ; m. Thomas Cole; d. .
- IV. John Robinson Hogg³, b. May 5, 1805; m. February 14, 1829 Ann Boulden (b. 1803; d. November 18, 1881); d. May 28, 1888.
- V. Mary Hogg³, b. 1811; m. McVay; d. August 2, 1892.
- VI. Thomas Robinson Hogg³, b. c. 1812; m. ; d. 1887.
- VII. Robinson Hogg³, b. 1813; m. Ellen F. (d. c. 1896); d. 1886.
- VIII. Margaret Jane Hogg³, b. 1818; single; d. April 29, 1902.
- IX. Ellen Hogg³, b. 1819; m. James Higgins; d. August 5, 1899.

The names of the sons of James and Elizabeth Robinson Hogg are of interest. Three have their mother's maiden name as a middle name and the fourth is called "Robinson" only. Both in directories and in Elizabeth's will he is so designated, so there is no doubt that he was called by that name. However it was most unusual not to name one of several sons for his father. The writer suspects that this son was christened James Robinson, but that to avoid confusion with his father's name only Robinson was used.

I. Samuel Robinson Hogg, the oldest child, is in the direct line of the writer and his life will be covered more fully in another section.

II and VIII. A few facts are known about James' I five daughters. Ann³, born 1802, and Margaret Jane³, born 1818, remained single and lived with their mother until her death. Later Ann lived at several places in Wilmington, 914 West 6th Street, 314 East 7th in 1880 and 1881 where her occupation was listed as "keeping house." In 1884 and also in 1892, she was again listed at 914 West 6th Street, the residence of her nephew, James Robinson Hogg and his wife Mary Elizabeth Langley Hogg. Margaret died in a Home for the Aged.

III. Three of the daughters were married. Elizabeth³ married Thomas Cole whose father was listed in the Wilmington directory of 1814 as a house carpenter living at 37 Water Street, a few doors from James Hogg's home. Three children were born to this couple:

1. Ann Elizabeth Cole⁴.
2. Sallie Cole⁴.
3. William Cole⁴.

V. Mary Hogg³ (born 1811, died 1892) married McVay. Their home at one time was at 914 West Second Street, but after her husband's death she and three of her sisters lived with their mother at 64 Market Street. In 1859, she had a dry goods store at that residence and was also listed in the back of the directory among dry goods merchants. In 1859 and 1860 her shop was listed as for "dry goods and trimmings." The number then given was 216 Market Street, but the house was the same, for Wilmington had changed its system of numbers. This house, a three-story brick, is still standing and was in a good shop and residence section in the 1800's. It is on the east side of Market Street between Second and Third. In 1862, William Blackburn, tailor, had the shop but, since his residence is not given, probably Elizabeth's daughters still lived there. Thus the shop continued after Elizabeth's death and James III's return to Maryland.

IX. Ellen Hogg³, born 1819, died 1899, became the wife of James Higgins, the captain of a sailing vessel which was lost at sea. The widowed Ellen then lived with her mother and sisters on Market Street.

IV. John Robinson Hogg³ (James I², Samuel I¹) born 1805, died 1888, was married in New Castle County February 14, 1829 to Ann Boulden by the Reverend S. W. Prestman. On February 7, he had signed a marriage bond in the presence of William Harrison, John Vernon being his surety (Delaware Archives, Vol. 10, p. 191). There were many Bouldens both in New Castle County and in Cecil County, and although she was from New Castle County, Ann was a cousin of Rachel Boulden, first wife of Samuel Robinson Hogg. John and his wife lived with Ann's mother at Glasgow, just across the line in Delaware, until they built their own house in Elkton in the early 1840's. Ann Boulden's home was on the eastern part of the original grant to the Boulden family. "Knollwood," Rachel Boulden's home in Maryland, was also on this grant. When he was a young man, he was a surveyor for the New Castle - Frenchtown Railroad, and he later became a conductor for this railroad. After the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad was built, he was a conductor on that line and served in that capacity for the rest of his life. During the Civil War he had a run from New York to Washington, and was often entrusted with valuable papers and letters from prominent people in New York for personal delivery, according to Miss Mollie Ash, late genealogist of Cecil County. She knew the family well and gave them a fine standing in Elkton, and she and others said that John R. had a very pleasant manner. He was listed in the Census of 1850 as a farmer and for a while John R. Jr. and his sister, Martha, ran the farm.

The writer has also received information about this family from Mr. John Perkins who as a young man knew well John's youngest daughter, Miss Emma, then an old lady living alone. He possesses a number of articles from the Hogg home, and has been generous and helpful with data about the family. He describes the family as definitely Confederate in sympathy. During the Civil War, John's home was said to have been searched several times. Pictures of Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard and a very large Confederate flag were buried in the garden at these times. It is of interest that John R.'s brother, Samuel R. of Frederick, was a staunch Northerner, so here is an example of the conflicting views not then uncommon between members of borderline families.

A grocery order of Ann Hogg, given the writer by Mr. Perkins, is inserted here because of the contrast of prices between that day and the present.

Elkton, August 17, 1837

Mrs. Hogg, Bot of E. B. Foard

5 lbs. sugar	.10	.50	1 lb. candles	.15	.15
3 lbs. coffee	.14	.42	1/4 lb. snuff	.31	.08
					<u>1.15</u>

Although twelve children were born to this couple, only four lived to maturity. They were:

1. Martha B.⁴, b. 1831 or '32; d. August 28, 1911.
2. John R. Jr.⁴, b. 1837 or '38; d. September 17, 1912.
3. Anna⁴, b. 1840 or '41; d. September 26, 1912.
4. Emma L.⁴, b. 1849; d. 1924.

The wills of Ann Boulden Hogg and her youngest child, Emma, are on file at the Hall of Records, Annapolis. Ann died in 1881 and the will was probated in 1882. She mentioned her four children in this will. The executor of the will of Emma L. Hogg was Henry L. Comstock, and the legacies, mostly in the form of items, were left to eight friends and relatives and to the Methodist Church of Elkton. The will was dated June 4, 1924.

VI. Thomas Robinson Hogg³ (James I², Samuel I¹) is incompletely represented in the records and the dates b. 1812; d. 1889, are not definite. He was married; perhaps the marriage of Thomas R. Hogg to Ann Grove at Baltimore in 1836 refers to him. Thomas R. had several different occupations at different times. In 1862 - 63 he had a dry goods store at 2 West 4th Street, an excellent location, and lived at 319 East 4th Street. In 1874 - 75 he was listed as a carpenter living on Apple Street in South Wilmington. In 1880 his occupation was that of salesman and his residence was on Cade Street near 12th. In 1887, the last time his name appeared in the directory, he was listed as a cabinet maker. Doubtless the changes of occupation were to be attributed to the depression following the Civil War. Some merchants failed because they provided the destitute families of absent or returned soldiers with food and clothing.

Thomas was the father of three children whose names are recorded:

1. John Robinson Hogg⁴ died at eight months of age on February 6, 1864 at the residence on East Fourth Street. (Vital Statistics, Wilmington Department of Health.)
2. Thomas Hammer Hogg⁴, a popular railroad conductor.
3. Annie Hogg⁴.

VII. Robinson Hogg³ (James I², Samuel I¹) was born in 1813, according to the census of 1850 when he was thirty-seven years old. He married Ellen F. In the directory for 1853 he was listed as a laborer at 29 East Front Street. In the directory of 1865 - 66 the number was given as 109 East Front, but this may have been due to changes in the numbering system. In 1880 he had moved to the corner of Tenth and Railroad Avenue. There is no information about the kind of work he did. He died in 1886 and his wife probably died shortly after 1896 for that is the last entry for her in the directory. They had several sons, three of whom are listed.

1. James Robinson Hogg⁴ was born in 1833, census data showing him as seventeen years old in 1850 and forty-six in 1880. He was listed first in 1862 as a laborer living at 914 West Sixth Street. He had married Mary Elizabeth Langley (December 25, 1859, Asbury Church Records). The couple lived at the Sixth Street address until 1892 when they made several moves and finally settled at 1818 Scott Street. Mary Elizabeth opened a dry goods store at her home and had a separate listing for it at that address first in 1876, and last in 1886, when James had a grocery store there. However in 1881 - 1882 he was listed as a laborer at the P. & J. Pyle Company. In 1860 and 1863 they had two still-born children and then a daughter Elizabeth was born about 1866. It has been noted that James' Aunt, Ann Hogg, lived with them at various times. He was evidently the James Hogg who was discharged with a company of privates at Wilmington in 1863, so he must have seen service in the Civil War.
2. Robinson O. Hogg⁴, b. ; died 1899 leaving a widow living on East 14th Street.
3. William R. Hogg⁴, b. ; married Ida C. ; in 1896 he was a car builder at the Jackson and Sharp plant. From 1885 to 1900 he lived at the home of Robinson Hogue.

Andrew C. Hogg (1865 - 1896) was probably a descendant of this family. He appeared in the Wilmington directories as an engineer with residence at 10 Lord Street until 1897 when Elizabeth, widow of Andrew, is listed at 412 East 6th Street. The couple had two sons, Thomas C. and George H. The latter was an apprentice living with his father and then a printer. In 1896, he and his wife, Sarah E. had a separate address. It is also possible that Andrew C. Hogg may have been a descendant of James I² or of Andrew² through his son William.

During the ten years between 1873 - 74 and 1883 - 84 no names of the Hogg family except those of Ann and Margaret appeared in the Wilmington directories. During these years all but the two women changed their names to Hogue. Andrew C., just mentioned, was the last to change, but in 1883 - 84 he was "Andrew C. Hogue." No attempt has been made to discover whether the name was changed legally or merely by family agreement. The family had many descendants. In the directory of 1921 - 22 under the name Hogue are clerks, a laborer, a printer, a dentist, a physician, a car builder, a machinist and a chemist. There are five families named Hogue in the current Wilmington directory. They must be descendants mainly of Andrew Hogg² (Samuel I¹) and James I². While the members of the family who remained in Wilmington changed the spelling of their name, those who left to go to Maryland did not do so with one exception. The descendants of Samuel II², the first to leave, kept the name Hogg. Two sons of James I², Samuel Robinson³ and John Robinson³, who presently followed, also kept the name Hogg as did their sons with one exception. He was James⁴, son of Samuel Robinson who changed his name legally to Hoge. As far as the writer knows, none of the others who came to Maryland made any change.

The Family of Samuel Robinson Hogg

Samuel Robinson Hogg³ (James², Samuel¹,) was born August 19, 1799 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died in Frederick, Maryland, April 1, 1868. When a young man he left Wilmington and settled in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland. John Hogg³, a brother, also moved to that county. Samuel Hogg, an uncle of these young men, was a commissioner of Cecil County, having become well established there by 1800. In Elkton on June 11, 1825, when he was twenty-six years old, Samuel Robinson married Rachel Boulden daughter of William and Harriet Wallace Boulden. Their home was at "Knollwood," on a tract of land on the eastern side of Elk River or Back Creek. This tract was located in the extreme end of an original grant to the Boulden family. William Boulden had served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the 49th Regiment during the War of 1812. On April 29, 1813, he was stationed with a small squad of militia at Welsh Point in Cecil County when he was surprised by the British who came up the River. Colonel Boulden and his squad made a brave attempt to stop their advance; but as there was no artillery, the effort was useless and the British continued to Frenchtown which they destroyed. (17)

Three daughters were born to Samuel and Rachel during their stay in Elkton. They moved to Frederick City in 1831 where three more daughters were born to them. Two of the girls succumbed to scarlet fever, and Rachel also passed away on January 30, 1839. They were buried in a cemetery which was later sold, whereupon the graves were moved to Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick. Thus Samuel Robinson was left with four motherless daughters.

After Rachel's death, Samuel's sister, Ann, came from Wilmington to care for the four children. But Samuel presently became interested in a young widow, Barbara Kunkel Tice. Since she had two little girls to support, she operated a candy shop. She often invited the Hogg children to play with her girls and the six soon became friends. It is said that as the courtship progressed, Samuel's sister Ann became jealous of her brother's attention to Barbara, a state of mind which reacted upon her treatment of his children. The courtship came to fruition January 25, 1844, when Samuel Robinson Hogg and Barbara Kunkel Tice were married. Ann returned to Wilmington and the couple started their married life with six daughters. The home was happy and Barbara was a real mother to both sets of her children. She was "Ma" to all of them. When they reached a suitable age, the girls attended Frederick Female Seminary. The Hogg home was located on part of the lot now occupied by the Frederick Post Office.

Barbara Kunkel was born August 13, 1812 and died in Baltimore June 22, 1900. She was the daughter of John Kunkel who had come to Frederick from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, some thirty years before her marriage to Samuel R. Hogg. The original immigrant ancestor of her line, also named John Kunkel, came from Germany in 1748, settled in Lancaster

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized on the basis of the European model. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education in the United States. It has a long history of producing influential leaders in various fields of study, including science, literature, and public service. The university's campus is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, and it is home to a large and diverse student body. The university's faculty is composed of some of the most prominent scholars in their respective fields, and it is a leading center for research and innovation. The university's commitment to academic excellence is reflected in its high standards for admission and its rigorous academic programs. The university's commitment to public service is reflected in its many programs and initiatives that aim to address the needs of the community and the world. The University of Chicago is a place where the pursuit of knowledge and the commitment to public service are intertwined.

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Samuel Robinson Hogg
of
Frederick, Maryland

County, Pennsylvania, and purchased a tract of land from Richard and Thomas Penn, proprietors of the province. Six of John Kunkel's sons, including Barbara's grandfather, William, served in the Revolutionary War and her father, John, was for several months a light horseman in the War of 1812. Barbara and her first husband, Henry N. Tice, had two daughters, Ann Elizabeth, 1830 - 1914, who married G. W. Truman Harley (1830 - 1891), and Ellen B., d. 1894, who married twice; first Louis Trail, and second, John A. Wile (d. 1892).

Children of Samuel Robinson Hogg³ and Rachel Boulden Hogg were:

- I. Elizabeth Robinson Hogg⁴, b. March 22, 1826; m. Ezra Doub (whose death preceded hers by some years); d. June 3, 1902. No children.
- II. Margaret Boulden Hogg⁴, b. 1828; d. in childhood.
- III. Mary Ann Hogg⁴, b. 1830; d. in childhood.
- IV. Amelia Jane Hogg⁴, b. Dec. 29, 1832; d. Oct. 17, 1875 at Church Home in Baltimore, single.
- V. Rachel Olivia Hogg⁴, b. March 1835; m. in 1857 Horatio Waters (b. Oct. 2, 1834, d. Jan. 24, 1900); d. 1918. One son and five daughters.
- VI. Harriet Ann Hogg⁴, b. April 18, 1838; m. Nov. 3, 1863 Simon Parsons (b. July 5, 1837; d. May 26, 1903); d. Aug. 17, 1920. Two sons.

Children of Samuel R. Hogg and Barbara Kunkel Hogg:

- VII. James Thornton Hogg⁴, b. Feb. 5, 1846; m. April 15, 1880 Fannie Stead Dix (b. Feb. 24, 1854; d. Dec. 24, 1902) d. July 28, 1915. Both were buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. Two children.
- VIII. John Kunkel Hogg⁴, b. Oct. 11, 1848; m. Nov. 11, 1869 Elizabeth Myers (b. May 21, 1846; d. May 18, 1929); d. March 17, 1920. Both were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick. Two children.
- IX. Emma Hogg⁴, b. Dec. 16, 1849; m. Oct. 16, 1879 John Barke, d. 1881; d. Aug. 31, 1932. Buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick. No children.

X. Samuel R. Hogg, Jr.⁴, b. Feb. 25, 1855; m. Dec. 15, 1884, Marcella Virginia Parsons (b. April 1, 1852; d. May 10, 1937); d. Nov. 24, 1924. Both were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick. No children.

Of Samuel Hogg's ten children, eight lived to maturity, and the last five moved to Baltimore and spent the greater part of their lives in that city.

The business of Samuel Hogg, like that of his father, was that of a tallow chandler. Although he had left Wilmington as a young man, it was natural for him to take up the trade he had learned from his father. It proved to be a profitable business for there was a good market for candles, used then for illumination. A number of Roman Catholic institutions in the vicinity provided additional outlets.

Although the Hoggs' sons were too young for military service, the Civil War came close home for Frederick was sharply divided between North and South. Samuel, a staunch Northerner, with about two hundred seventy-five others of like mind (one of whom was Simon Parsons, his future son-in-law) issued a "Broadside" calling for a mass meeting of citizens on March 26, 1861. (See plate III) A Union organization was to be formed in the county and steps were to be taken to hold a Union State Convention. The emphasis was on the preservation of the Union and toward an attempt to work out relations with the South by peaceful means.

The times were perilous for Maryland and for the nation. On April 24, 1861, Governor Hicks convened the legislature at Frederick City to discuss the course the state should take with regard to secession. The capital of the state had been occupied by Federal troops and Frederick was selected as a temporary capital. A motion to secede was presented but was voted down and Maryland remained in the Union. The legislature sent committees to Lincoln and to Davis to urge greater attempts for peace. The last meeting of the legislature at Frederick was on August 7, 1861. The Senate and House refused to meet again for they were too divided in their sympathies between the North and South. The city was surrounded by Federal troops and the southern members of the legislature were arrested. Although Maryland did not secede from the Union, there was much sympathy for the South and by May 15, 1861, eight Confederate companies were organized in the state. (18)

The strain of the war period must have been hard for Barbara, for the Kunkel family was solidly Confederate in sympathy. But she stood faithfully behind her husband in his northern convictions. However, she helped to care for both Federal and Confederate soldiers since Frederick was at different times in the path or in proximity of both Northern and Southern Armies. There are many stories concerning the Hogg family during Civil War days, of which the following are typical.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

The wide-spread prevalence of the political heresy of Secession which has resulted in the withdrawal of seven States from that Union which for nearly a century has been our pride and boast, demands our instant action, so that our silence may not be misconstrued and that our example may afford moral aid and encouragement to the loyal & patriotic men who still cling to their Country with unabated love and fidelity.

Notwithstanding the many grievances of which the South justly complains, and against which none has juster cause for remonstrance than the State of Maryland, we hold that *Secession is no remedy* for these evils, but on the contrary is an intolerable aggravation of and an addition to them.

We hold that in a government of laws, the first duty of every citizen is obedience. That whatever injustice or wrong may be perpetrated, in a free government where the largest exercise of liberty compatible with the stability of government and the security of the people is guaranteed to every individual, no such wrong or injustice can be permanent, but that a fair and candid appeal to the honesty and intelligence of the people of the whole country, will inevitably result in a full and cordial recognition of all our constitutional rights and the removal of all our existing grounds of complaint.

We hold that the temporary and accidental triumph of the Republican Party in the election of a President, while the real and substantial power of the government remained in the hands of their opponents, was no such overwhelming calamity as to compel or justify the dissolution of this Confederacy; the total abandonment of our rights and privileges in the Union and the renunciation of the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary ancestors.

We hold that the remedy for all these things is to be found, not in Secession, but at the ballot-box; and we feel justified in believing that there is already a returning sense of justice on the part of our Northern brethren.

Therefore, the undersigned earnestly invite their fellow-citizens of Frederick County, who stand by the Union of these States and oppose Secession for any past or present cause, to unite with them in

MASS CONVENTION

AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF FREDERICK AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861.

To form a Union Organization in this County and to take steps for holding a Union State Convention at an early day thereafter.

Jacob Bear	Otto Norris	Jacob Sahm	Ephraim Cramer	Lewis H. Bennett	Daniel S. Loy
R. Polts	J. D. Getzenlanner	Jacob Reifsnider	Spencer C. Jones	P. Jefferson Hawman	William Dean
L. J. Brengle	Thysse Hobbs	Charles E. Mealey	Graffon W. Elliott	Lloyd Dorsey	W. H. C. Dean
John Loats	Charles Cole	Charles W. Haller	John Poole	Robert Shafer	Josiah Harrison
Chas. E. Trail	J. A. Simmons	Frederick Main	Frederick Kehler	George W. Summers	Harrison Conley
Wm. P. Maulsby	Frederick Kefer	Geo. C. Johnson	Jacob Detre	Henry C. Steiner	Nicholas T. Haller
James Cooper	Christian Steiner	Charles Mantz	Wilson R. Boyd	John J. Kantner	L. M. Englebrecht
Frederick Schley	Charles Lense	E. Y. Goldsborough	Erasmus West	Lawrence Bentz	James W. Phobus
Grayson Fichelberger	James T. Smith	Samuel R. Hogg	L. A. Scholl	Daniel A. Staley	J. Getzenlanner
James Whitehill	D. C. Winchbrenner	Jacob Fox	G. R. Kephart	Anthony Kimmel	John T. Martin
Edward Shriver	James Hopwood	David Weaver	Daniel H. Rohr	Francis T. Rhodes	Henry Lorentz
Adam Wolfe	Barney Fisher	Wm. Johnston	George K. Birely	George W. Derr	William Lorentz
Nicholas Whitmore	James Hergeshelmer	Edward Trail	D. W. Brooks	Isaac P. Suman	John Rouzahn
Wm. D. Reese	Zephaniah Harrison	W. G. Moran	John Lyeth	George W. L. Bartsch	Mathias Ahlt
J. W. L. Cary	A. Gault	Daniel Haller	I. W. Suman	John Wilson	John Sifford
Basil Norris	Edward Barclay	George Englebrecht	C. T. Albaugh	George Gittinger	Geo. T. Williard
W. Tyler, Sr.	Thos. M. Holbrenner	Thomas M. Markell	John T. Schley	James Bruner	Thomas Hooper
Jacob Markell	John Mackebney	William T. Haller	Isiah Markley	H. K. Hilton	John Crager
R. Y. Stokes	Edward Sinn	John E. Sifford	John Sanner	Michael Unaterecht	James W. Hoon
John Schreiner	Val S. Brunner	John Goldsborough	George S. Gresham	William Glessner	J. George Sinn
R. H. Macgill	Wm. C. Cole	George F. Webster	John H. Mumford	George Kantner	J. R. Markon
P. L. Storm	Tobias Haller	G. W. Delaplane	Robert Boone	A. H. Hunt	John Hooper
W. B. Tyler	Jacob Himmell	Daniel Sweacher	David Boyd, Sr.	Thos. T. Cramwell	William Hooper
Francis Markell	John J. Woodward	E. Albaugh	Levi Vanlossen	W. R. Sanderson	James Hooper
P. M. Englebrecht	L. M. Schaeffer	George W. Ulrich	Dennis Scholl	W. J. Lynn Smith	W. H. R. Kelly
George Markell	Wm. G. Schaeffer	Abraham Hall	William H. Brish	Simon Parsons	O. F. Butler
Lewis Markell	M. Keeler	Charles F. Albaugh	Isaiah Humbery	Frederick Shipley	Gideon Rantz
Emanuel Mantz	T. J. McGill	D. T. Renner	William Huggins	Abraham Kemp	David Kenner
John Ramsburgh	George Salaman	Andrew Boyd	Richard T. Dixon	George M. Tyler	Epton Rahnman
Jacob Kraml	Jonathan T. Wilson	Hiram H. Mullen	Lewis H. Dill	Maurice Albaugh	W. L. Hays
George A. Abbott	William H. James	John H. Abbott	John J. Suman	William T. Davall	A. L. Smith
John M. Peterson	Wm. R. Tabler	W. Lochner	Graston Font	Charles W. Lader	Clark Eckroter
Sam. B. Peterson	Wm. T. Gittings	R. G. McPherson	George Metzger	Jacob Leitch	George Bahrmann
Dwight Winard	Isaac Keener	William Stokes	Adam Custard	Michael H. Haller	Henry C. Frazier
Samuel Cormanck	Wm. T. Preston	B. A. Cunningham	G. W. Dertzbach	John Stamenek	William Mahony
J. McPherson	Wm. J. Williamson	John H. Keller	F. E. Getzenlanner	Charles W. Miller	John M. Yontge
Sebast. H. Ransburg	Wm. H. Drer	James M. Harling	Benjamin Ebert	Benjamin Rantzabul	G. Fitzhugh
Jacob Emery	John M. Dert	Henry M. Nyberg	J. F. Schindler	George D. Miller	Henry Schley
Jacob Reiche	William H. Greve	Henry B. Fessler	Samuel Haller	A. P. Kessler	A. H. Rensburt
John I. Anderson	David K. Schaeffer	Samuel R. Ebert	George W. Custard	William H. Rose	Charles W. Wright
John Schlessler	Charles H. Keister	Chas. E. Campbell	N. H. Pitts	Henry A. Cole	George Haskins
Philip Cramer	George W. Cramer	Philip H. Sime	Edward Young		T. M. Morgan

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BERGER'S BOOK MART FREDERICK, MARYLAND

On one occasion Barbara sent her step-daughter, Hallie, to the Presbyterian Church with food for the soldiers. But as Hallie entered, she was horrified at the sight before her, for a doctor was cutting off a soldier's leg, of course without anesthesia which was unknown in those days.

This church, which had been founded in 1780, was among others used during the war as a hospital. "The number of sick and wounded after the Battle of Antietam, which occurred September 17, 1862, was so great that all the public buildings, the school houses and several churches were needed for their accommodation." (18)

On another occasion, Hallie went to the door of her home. A Confederate soldier was sitting in the shade of the house. Soon a Union scout came up and was surprised by the Confederate who asked him to surrender. The scout jumped on a horse, threw his arms around its neck and made a quick escape down an alley.

There is a story of James, a boy of sixteen years, who was strolling about town one day and walked by chance into a meeting of Federal generals. General McClelland, General Reno and a third officer were studying maps. James was not stopped as he watched the group. The next day, September 14, 1862, General Reno was killed at the Battle of South Mountain near Frederick.

Samuel Robinson Hogg and all of his family were quite active in the Frederick Presbyterian Church to which they all belonged and where he was an elder for many years. Upon his death in April, 1868, an obituary giving a summary of his character, his relationship to the church and to his country was published. The following is a quotation from it.

"Mr. Hogg was born in Wilmington, Del., resided for a few years at Elkton, Md., and came to Frederick City in 1831. He joined the Presbyterian Church by certificate in 1832. In 1835, he was elected and ordained a ruling elder which office he filled to the close of his life. Mr. Hogg had the esteem, not only of the members of the church, but of the whole community and was looked upon as a man of sound judgment and strictest integrity. He was a faithful husband, a kind parent, and affectionate brother and an earnest friend. In the time of his country's peril he was her fast friend. His attachment for his country was frequently put to the test; but from the beginning of the war to its close, and down to the close of his life no one ever doubted his position. He was a thorough Presbyterian. He loved his church, and made many efforts, when it was distracted, to awaken interest in it, and to secure the services of a minister. He died as he had lived, humbly trusting in the merits of our blessed Savior."

Rachel Olivia Hogg⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹), fifth daughter of Samuel Robinson Hogg and Rachel Boulden Hogg, was born in Frederick March, 1835, and her mother died when she was only four years old. Her father and Barbara Tice were married when she was nine and Barbara was the only mother that she remembered. Levie, as she was called at home, was married in 1857 to Horatio Waters who took his bride to his home at 129 Market Street, Frederick. It is interesting that some member of the Waters family has occupied this house for over one hundred and sixty years. All of their children were born there and it was the lifetime home of the three unmarried daughters, Margaret, Kate and Mary. Of Levie's other three children, two, Sam and Minnie, continued to live in Frederick, but Harriet Ann moved to Hagerstown after her marriage.

Horatio Waters had been educated at Frederick College for a business career. His associations were with the legal profession and he was a county constable for a number of years. They were a kindly couple with many friends. Levie had joined the Presbyterian Church in 1850, but after her brothers and sisters moved to Baltimore about 1881, she transferred to the Lutheran Evangelical where her husband and children belonged. She became very active here and was manager (superintendent) of the Sunday School for twenty-seven years. When age forced her to retire, she was made "Manager Emeritus."

Children of Olivia and Horatio Waters were:

- I. Margaret Waters⁵, b. June 25, 1858; d. May 30, 1948; unmarried.
- II. Samuel Waters⁵, b. Sept. 18, 1860; m. April 6, 1893, Sophie Elizabeth Lerch (b. 1871; d. 1933); d. April 19, 1949. Two children.
- III. Minnie Gertrude Waters⁵, b. Dec. 13, 1862; m. Charles H. Heffner (b. Nov. 6, 1865; d. March 21, 1918); d. March 14, 1937. No children.
- IV. Sarah Kate Waters⁵, b. May 7, 1865; d. Jan. 18, 1946; unmarried.
- V. Mary M. Waters⁵, b. July 27, 1867; d. July 13, 1954; unmarried.
- VI. Hallie Ann Waters⁵, b. April 18, 1870; m. March 30, 1896 Jacob M. Wilhide (b. April 20, 1872; d. Aug. 14, 1956); d. March 9, 1953. Five children.

Of the six children of the Waters, three did not marry; they were as already indicated, Margaret, Kate and Mary. A fourth, Minnie, had no children. The three unmarried ones lived during all of their lives in the Waters home on Market Street. "Maggie" as she was called, and Kate were

the homemakers who were never employed outside the home. Mary, always friendly and interested in all her relatives, became the center of contact for the many members of the family both in Frederick and elsewhere. She was employed for thirty-seven years as a sales lady for the Walker-Bennett Co. Minnie and her husband lived in the Heffner home which was just around the corner from the old Waters home.

II. Samuel Waters⁵, only son of Horatio and Olivia Waters, lived in Frederick all of his life. For some years he was employed by Gambrill, Inc., Feed Dealers, and again by the Farmer's Exchange. On April 6, 1893, he married Sophie Lerch who died in 1933. The children of Samuel Waters and Sophie Lerch Waters were:

1. Ethel Sherman Waters⁶, b. Jan. 2, 1894; m. Jan. 16, 1923
Harry Castle (b. June 3, 1887); d. June 27, 1958. No children.
2. James Boulden Waters⁶, b. Oct. 14, 1896; m. Nov. 5, 1924
Agnes Nolan Power (b. June 17, 1899). Two children.

Ethel Waters was born and grew up in Frederick. She attended Hood College, formerly Frederick Female Seminary, graduating in 1913 with a major in art. She worked after her graduation as a commercial artist. In 1923 she married Harry Castle who was a collector of water rents for the city of Frederick. Her death in 1958 resulted from a lung cancer.

Boulden Waters, also born in Frederick, attended Washington and Lee University and graduated in 1920 with the degree of LL.B. In college he had been president of the freshman class, president of student government and manager of varsity football. In World War I he rose to the rank of Captain in the Army, and was scheduled to sail overseas the day the armistice was signed. After graduation he moved to Jacksonville, Florida and engaged in legal work. He has more recently become president of McCrory, Armstrong and Waters, Inc., a general insurance company founded in 1912. In 1924 Boulden married Agnes Nolan Power. She had attended the Immaculate Conception School in Jacksonville, and then St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute, Indiana, where she graduated.

Children of James Boulden and Nolan Waters:

- a. Beryl Jane Waters⁷, b. July 10, 1928; m. July 11, 1959
Ernest Kirkpatrick Dickey. Beryl attended Florida State College for Women, and later Marjorie Webster College, Washington, D. C. where she graduated. She was employed as a medical secretary at Riverside Hospital, Jacksonville, and later worked at the Pentagon in Washington. She and her husband are now living in Jacksonville.
- b. James Boulden Waters, Jr.⁷, b. April 25, 1934; m. June

25, 1955 Shirley Imogene Perkins. He attended the Bolles School in Jacksonville and later the University of Florida at Gainesville. From August, 1955 to January, 1956, he was in Korea with the Army. After his honorable discharge he became associated with his father's insurance firm.

VI. Hallie Ann Waters⁵, youngest child of Olivia and Horatio Waters, married in 1897 Jacob M. Wilhide, a candy manufacturer of Hagerstown. For some years she helped her husband in his business there. Children of Hallie Ann Wilhide⁵ and Jacob Wilhide:

1. Olivia Wilhide⁶, b. July 5, 1897; m. Charles William Martz (b. Feb. 9, 1895, d. Dec. 2, 1925). Two children. Olivia attended a business college in Hagerstown and was for some years secretary to a physician. Her husband was an electrician in Hagerstown. Children of Olivia Wilhide Martz and Charles Martz were:
 - a. Dorothy Margaret Martz⁷, b. Aug. 14, 1920. She graduated from the Hagerstown High School. For a number of years she was secretary to the city engineer of Hagerstown.
 - b. Charles William Martz, Jr.⁷, b. Nov. 28, 1921; m. July 29, 1950, June Harbaugh. Charles served in the Army Air Force from 1945 to 1947. He was inducted at Fort Meade, Md., and was stationed successively at Kessler Field, Miss., Scott Field, Ill., Langley Field, Va., Morrison Field, West Palm Beach Fla., and France Field, Panama Canal Zone. As Private First Class, he studied the Air Force radio Code system and learned the teletype machine. His chief duty was as operator of a directional finder for aircraft. He was honorably discharged in January 1947 and was thereupon employed by the Fairchild Corporation of Hagerstown. He and June Martz have one child:
 - (a) Gerald William Martz⁸, b. August 8, 1952.
2. Horatio Waters Wilhide⁶, b. Oct. 12, 1899; m. Nellie Emert (b. Aug. 26, 1904). In electrical business in Hagerstown.
3. O. Milton Wilhide⁶, b. Feb. 24, 1901; m. Helen Boyd (b. Aug. 31, 1911). One son, James Milton Wilhide, b. Nov. 2, 1931.
4. Charles S. Wilhide⁶, b. Aug. 18, 1910; m. first Mary Harbaugh (b. June 6, 1913). One daughter, Patricia Ann Wilhide⁷, b. Sept. 11, 1940; m. second Oct. 21, 1957, Gale Gsell, (b. Sept. 10, 1910).

5. Dorothy Evelyn Wilhide⁶, b. June 30, 1915; m. first, Edward Lease (b. June 30, 1916); one daughter, Connie Lease; m. second William Mundy; m. third May 14, 1957, Bryant C. Harget, (b. Oct. 1901).

a. Connie Lease⁷, b. March 3, 1938; m. Oct. 1, 1955, Roland E. Gladhill.

(a) Debra Lynn Gladhill⁸, b. April 26, 1956.

(b) Thomas Eugene Gladhill⁸, b. Nov. 3, 1958.

Harriet Ann Hogg VI⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹) was born April 18, 1838 in Frederick, Maryland, and died August 17, 1920 in Baltimore. Hallie grew up in Frederick and married there November 3, 1863. Her husband, Simon Parsons, was the son of Mason and Charlotte McGilbert Parsons, and was a strong Northerner, his name having been included among those who signed the "Broadside" in March, 1861, calling for a mass meeting of the citizens of Frederick County. Both were interested members of the Frederick Presbyterian Church of which Simon was a trustee (1876). Some time after the birth of their two sons they moved to Baltimore where they spent the remainder of their lives at 1814 Bolton Street. Hallie was a finely sensitive woman, careful of details, both of her home and of her personal appearance. Children of Harriet Ann Parsons and Simon Parsons were:

I. Archer Jennings Parsons⁵, b. Feb. 1866, m. first Nov. 30, 1892 Nettie Beck (b. 1864; d. Oct. 6, 1928), one child; m. second Dec. 14, 1929, Adele M. Harrison (b. 1881; d. Dec. 27, 1938); d. May 4, 1947.

1. Annette Jennings Parsons⁶, b. March 11, 1895; d. March 26, 1903.

II. Ira Manning Parsons⁵, b. Sept. 10, 1868; m. Nov. 7, 1900, Margaret Brian (b. Feb. 27, 1871; d. May 26, 1947); d. April 6, 1947. Two sons.

I. Archer Parsons, known familiarly as Arch, also spent the greater part of his life at 1814 Bolton Street. He married Nettie Beck, daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth Beck, and they were the parents of one child, Annette Jennings Parsons⁶, who died just two months before the death of her grandfather, Simon Parsons. Harriet Ann Parsons died in 1920 and Nettie Parsons in 1928. Arch later married Adele M. Harrison who lived until December of 1938. Arch and his brother, Manning, were very close friends throughout their lives. Arch was in the dry goods business until his health forced his retirement. However, he retained his erect carriage

throughout his life and always bore himself well. His brother had dubbed him "The Mayor of Bolton Street" because of his distinguished bearing. Both he and Manning were always kind and courteous, real "gentlemen of the old school." He died suddenly May 4, 1947, just a month after his brother's passing.

II. Ira Manning Parsons⁵ attended Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J., and Baltimore City College. He was employed by the John E. Hurst Company, a wholesale dealer in dry goods, and at length became its president. He was an able and successful business man. In 1900 he married Margaret Brian of Baltimore. The home which they built at 14 Midvale Road, Roland Park, became a center of pleasant activities of relatives and friends. He belonged to the Masonic Order, and was Past Master of Concordia Lodge. Margaret was a member and an officer of the United States Daughters of 1812. They gave much time to church work and to charities. Manning was president of the Board of Trustees of Grace Methodist Church and later of Roland Park Methodist Church; he was also a trustee of the "Home for the Aged" of the Methodist Church. He had many interests which occupied him even after the dissolution of John E. Hurst Company and his retirement. He died suddenly of a heart attack on April 6, 1947, followed a month later by the death of his brother, Arch. Margaret, who had become helpless, died the following month, May 26.

Children of Ira Manning Parsons and Margaret Brian Parsons were:

1. Ira Manning Parsons II⁶, b. Aug. 30, 1904; m. Sept. 14, 1929 Martha Hughes Maccoun (b. Jan. 6, 1909). Two children.
2. Thomas Brian Parsons⁶, b. Sept. 26, 1907; m. 1934 Fanny Glenn Whitman (b. Feb. 14, 1908); d. July 8, 1953. Two children.

1. Manning Parsons II⁶ graduated from the Boys Latin School in Baltimore in 1923 and attended Lehigh University. In 1929 he was married to Martha Hughes Maccoun of Braddock, Pennsylvania. He was first employed by the John E. Hurst Company with which his father was connected. When this wholesale dry goods firm was dissolved in 1932, he opened his own department store in Annapolis and later acquired two other stores, one in Frederick and the other in Westminster. For some years the family lived in Roland Park and had a summer place at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, but more recently they sold both these properties and purchased a beautiful old stone house at Monkton, Maryland, on a tract of 100 acres which is about fifteen miles from Baltimore, and was originally part of My Lady's Manor. They modernized the old house which dates back to 1830 and added a new wing so skillfully that it appears to be part of the original. Now Manning superintends a farm as well as his three department stores. The family belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Children of Ira Manning Parsons II⁶, and Martha Maccoun Parsons (Marty) were:

a. Ira Manning Parsons III⁷, b. Sept. 21, 1930.

b. Martha King Maccoun Parsons⁷ (Polly), b. June 13, 1934.

a. Manning III attended the Gilman School in Baltimore, Kent School in Connecticut, and St. James School at Hagerstown, Maryland. He graduated from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1952. There his activities included work on the college newspaper and on the literary magazine, "The Tripod." He was a member of the Glee Club, and of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. After graduation he worked at the Baltimore National Bank, and is now assisting in the management of the Parsons Department Store at Westminster. He is a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

b. Martha Parsons⁷ (Polly) attended and graduated from the Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, as her mother had done. During the winter of 1952 - 53 she was presented as a debutante at the Bachelor's Cotillon, Baltimore. She graduated from Vassar College in 1956. Polly now teaches French at St. James School, Baltimore, and tutors children at the Children's Ward (Harriet Lane) of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is also taking graduate courses in French and Italian at Johns Hopkins University.

2. Thomas Brian Parsons⁶ attended the Boy's Latin School, completing the course in 1925. He graduated from the Engineering College of Cornell University in 1930. He began work for the Aluminum Company of America in 1931 and was assigned to various places in the East and the Far West. He was located for a time at Pittsburgh and then became manager of the plant at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1934 he married Fannie Glenn Whitman of Baltimore. The family belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died suddenly of a heart attack, July 8, 1953, the morning after his nineteenth wedding anniversary. His passing occurred at the height of his career. His wife is now Mrs. J. William Hill.

Children of Brian Parsons⁶ and Fannie Whitman Parsons were:

a. Margaret Brian Parsons⁷, b. Sept. 2, 1935.

b. Frances Glenn Whitman Parsons⁷, b. Aug. 17, 1947.

a. Margaret Brian Parsons (Peggy) attended schools in several places where her family lived, the last being Hathaway Brown School at Cleveland. She graduated from Smith College in 1957. Peggy made her

debut in Baltimore at the Bachelor's Cotillon during the winter of '53 - '54. At Smith College she lived at Parsons' House, named for an early member of her father's family. Peggy is now working for Mr. Hill's real estate firm - Hill and Co.

b. Frances Parsons⁶ (Francie) is a student at Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

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James Thornton Hogg⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹) (b.1846) was the first child of Samuel R. Hogg and his second wife, Barbara Kunkel Hogg, although the seventh child of Samuel. Born in Frederick, when he was of suitable age he was sent to West Nottingham Academy at Colora, Maryland (in Cecil County). This institution has an interesting history. It was founded in 1741 by the Reverend Samuel Finley, D.D., who was then pastor of the Nottingham Presbyterian Church and who later became president of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Of the boarding schools of the United States, West Nottingham was the oldest. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benjamin Rush and Hon. Richard Stockton, as well as six members of the Continental Congress attended this Academy. Unfortunately the school's early records have been lost, so it is not possible to state how long James was in attendance, but there are two student records, one of James Hogg of Frederick and another of S. Hogg.

A clipping from the first issue of the Baltimore Sun, May 17, 1837, is of interest historically.

WEST NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY. The summer session commenced on the fifth inst., and will terminate on the tenth of October next.

Terms for the session will be as heretofore; for boarding, etc. \$40 per session, For tuition, \$20 per annum.

This institution is situated in a healthy part of the country, about five miles from the village of Port Deposit.

Captain Wm. Owen's steamboat arrives at Port Deposit twice a week from Baltimore. There is also a line of stages connecting with the Union Line of steamboats at Frenchtown, which passes daily within two miles of the Academy.

Mrs. Hogg and Miss McMinns will open a new boarding house near the Academy at the commencement of the session. Their terms will be the same as in the family of the principal. The course of instruction is as extensive as in any other similar institution.

S. M. Magraw, principal.

Address, Farmington P. O., Cecil County, Md.

Note: There is no information about the Mrs. Hogg who boarded students.

After he was a student at West Nottingham, James returned to Frederick. No dates are available but this was the time of the Civil War. He

was only fifteen years old when the war started; he could remember many incidents of the conflict since both Northern and Southern armies passed through Frederick. As he grew up he became interested in church work and joined the Frederick Presbyterian Church in 1865. During the pastorate of the Reverend Robert H. Williams, which began in 1864, a mission Sabbath school was organized which for a time was in charge of Simon Parsons and James Hogg.

James attended the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, now the Dental School of the University of Maryland, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1867. While living in Frederick, Dr. Hogg made a trip to Portland, Maine, in the summer of 1869 to attend a convention of the International Y. M. C. A. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of dentistry in Topeka, Kansas, transferring his membership there from The First Presbyterian Church of Frederick. However, he was not satisfied with this profession and some time later returned to Baltimore to engage in business. He was manager of a cold storage warehouse on Eutaw Street for some years, owned a dairy, and in later life was secretary of the Union Soap Company, owned and operated by his brothers.

On April 15, 1880, he married Fannie Stead Dix, daughter of Joseph Franklin Dix and Rebecca Jenks Dix of Baltimore. Not long afterward his surname was legally changed from Hogg to Hoge. All of the married life of the Hoges was spent at 215 East Lafayette Avenue, the house which was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Dix, and here their two children were born. Both were active in church work, belonging to the near-by Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church where James was an elder, then to the Associate Reformed Church and later to the First Presbyterian. Both taught in a Sunday School at the Maryland Penitentiary and Fannie worked with women at the city jail and at the Florence Crittenden Home. Fannie developed a cancer which, after a six month's illness, ended in her death at the age of forty-eight. Then James and his daughter, Mildred, moved to the home of his brother, Sammie, at 1006 West Lanvale Street, and here too, his son Frank came for his vacations from Cornell University. Some years later, while Mildred was teaching at Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, James went to live with her there and died of a heart attack July 28, 1915.

Children of James T. Hoge and Fannie Dix Hoge were:

- I. Joseph Franklin Dix Hoge⁵, b. April 18, 1881; m. May 10, 1928 Cele Mendel (b. Jan. 18, 1884; d. May 23, 1956); d. Sept. 5, 1955. No children.
- II. Mildred Albro Hoge⁵, b. July 7, 1885; m. Dec. 19, 1917 Aute Richards (b. Oct. 31, 1885). Two children.



I. J. Franklin D. Hoge⁵ attended both private and public schools in Baltimore. This included Baltimore City College, a Boys' High School. He then completed his preparation for college with a private tutor. He enrolled in Johns Hopkins University in 1899 but the next year Hopkins discontinued its engineering course, so for two years he worked in Baltimore. In 1902, Frank went to Cornell University and graduated in 1906 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He then worked in New York City for forty years as follows: Engineer with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., 1906-07; Development Engineer, American District Telegraph Co., 1907 to 1916; Engineer, The Maintenance Co., 1916 - 1918; Member, Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Laboratories, 1918 - 1946. This latter work included research on important government problems during both World Wars.

In 1928 Frank Hoge married Cele Mendel, a native of New York City who had successfully operated a business there. They had many interests which occupied them even after Frank's retirement. He died of a heart attack on September 5, 1955, and Cele a year later in May.

II. Mildred Albro Hoge⁵ graduated from the Western High School in Baltimore in 1904 and from Goucher College in 1908 with a major in zoology. At Goucher she was initiated into Delta Delta Delta. Her interest in zoology had been stimulated by a scholarship for a summer's work (1907) at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. After graduation from Goucher, she taught biology and physics for three years at the Western High School, Baltimore, and then went to Columbia University for advanced work. From that institution she received the degrees of Master of Arts in 1912 and Doctor of Philosophy in 1914. In 1914 she went as instructor in zoology to Indiana University at Bloomington where, as related above, her father came to live with her. On December 17, 1917, she married Dr. Aute Richards, Professor of Zoology at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, whom she had known at Woods Hole while he was a member of the faculty of the University of Texas. She resigned from Indiana University in January to move to Crawfordsville. In 1920 the family moved to Norman, Oklahoma where Dr. Richards had become head of the department of zoology at the University of Oklahoma. Mildred returned to her teaching several times: for a number of summers at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory in Colorado, and for a year and a half, 1947 and 1948, at the University of Oklahoma where because of the large numbers of "G.I." students, she had a temporary appointment as Associate Professor of Zoology. In 1950, upon her husband's retirement from teaching, they moved to Tucson, Arizona. Mildred and Dick belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Children of Mildred Hoge Richards⁵ and Aute Richards were:

1. James Hoge Richards⁶, b. Oct. 18, 1919; m. April 17, 1945 Georgina Townsend (b. Oct. 7, 1918). Two children.

2. Ernest John Richards⁶, b. April 2, 1922; m. Oct. 18, 1952
Margaret Isabel Clarke (b. July 20, 1923). Three children.

1. James Hoge Richards⁶ was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, but, when less than a year old, moved with his family to Norman, Oklahoma. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma High School in 1935, spent one year at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, and then transferred to the University of Oklahoma from which in 1940 he received the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering. At the University he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, President's Honor Class, Jazz Hounds, Bombadiers, Scabbard and Blade, Sigma Tau, Engineer's Club and American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Four years of R.O.T.C. training qualified him for a commission as Second Lieutenant in Ordnance in the Officer's Reserve Corps.

After graduation Jim was employed by the Gulf Oil Company until March, 1941 when he was called into service as an ordnance officer with the Army. He was stationed at Ft. Douglas, Salt Lake City and at Gowan Field, Boise, Idaho, and attended the Ordnance School at Aberdeen, Maryland. In November, 1941, he left San Francisco for the Philippines. When the ship was a week southwest of Honolulu, it changed its course because of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and went to Brisbane, Australia. After some months there, he was sent to Townsville, further north in Queensland, and took part in building the base at Reed River. During the Coral Sea Battle, airplanes from both Army and Navy participated; the men under his command worked day and night to service the Army planes in that battle. After twenty-eight months overseas with the Fifth Air Force, Jim returned to the United States in March, 1944. He went through eighteen enemy raids and received four campaign stars.

Upon his return he was stationed at Patterson Field, near Dayton, Ohio. While there he was married to Georgina Townsend of Akron, Ohio, a First Lieutenant in the Woman's Army Corps. After a year at Patterson Field, he was sent to Santiago, Chile, as a member of the U. S. Aviation Mission to that country and as an Ordnance Adviser to the Chilean Air Force. His wife, after her separation from the Army, followed him to Santiago. They returned to the United States late in 1946 and he was separated in January, 1947 from the Air Corps with the rank of Major. He lacked only a few days of having been in active service six years. He has continued in the Reserves and now has the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In the late summer of 1947, Jim began work as a Chemical Engineer with the Standard Oil Company of California at the refinery at Richmond, California. In December of 1957 he became an engineer for the Douglas Aircraft Company of Santa Monica, California. He is now Group Leader for Power Plant for Thor Missile testing of that company at the six stations where it is analyzed and tested. He and his family live in the Los Angeles region.

Children of James Hoge Richards⁶ and Georgina Townsend Richards, m. April 17, 1945, are:

a. John Bruce Richards⁷, b. March 9, 1952.

b. Jamie Virginia Richards⁷, b. April 13, 1956.

2. Ernest John Richards⁶ (Jack) was born in Norman, Oklahoma. He attended and graduated from the University High School in Norman, but spent one year of "prep" school at the Tome School for Boys at Port Deposit, Maryland. He entered the University of Oklahoma in the second semester of 1938 - 39. There he became a member of Delta Tau Delta, Tau Omega, Pi Tau Sigma and Engineers Club. Jack had doubled his R.O.T.C. studies because of the need of Ordnance Officers and had received his commission as Second Lieutenant at the end of seven semesters, the summer of 1942. He was immediately called into service and was assigned to various places: the Ordnance Depot at San Antonio, Texas; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky; Camp Campbell, Tennessee, and to the maneuver area near Lebanon, Tennessee. Several times he went to Aberdeen, Maryland, for courses in ordnance. In 1945 he sailed from Boston for Europe with the Twentieth Division. This Division was attached at different times to the Ninth Army, Fifteenth Army, First Army, Third Army and Seventh Army. It took part in the battles of central Europe which liberated Munich, Dachau, etc. During part of his service in Germany and Austria, Jack was in places which he had visited with his family when he was seven years old. After "V.E. Day", the Division was returned home with the expectation that it would be sent to Japan, but during Jack's leave of absence for a month, the Japanese capitulated and he did not again leave the country. After some months at Camp Cook, California, he was separated February, 1946, with the rank of captain. He was authorized to wear the following ribbons: European with one battle star, American Defense, Occupation in Germany and World War II Victory Medal. He has kept up his Reserve duty and now has the rank of major.

Returning to civilian life, he completed his studies and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1947. For five years he was employed by The Texas Company at its Research Laboratory at Beacon, New York. He is now a test engineer for the Ford Motor Company at its Proving Ground near Kingman, Arizona where the family lives. They belong to St. John's Methodist Church at Kingman.

On October 18, 1952, Jack was married to Margaret Isabelle Clarke, daughter of Issac Bradford Clarke and Elsie Melville Clarke of Tucson, but formerly of Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

Children of Ernest John Richards⁶ and Margaret Clarke Richards are:

a. James William Richards⁷, b. Sept. 26, 1953.

b. Susan Clarke Richards⁷, b. Sept. 3, 1955.

c. Robert David Richards⁷, born March 16, 1957.

John Kunkel Hogg⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹) was born in Frederick (1848) as was his wife, Elizabeth Myers. They lived there after their marriage and their two children were also born there. About 1880 the family moved to Baltimore. John and his brother, Samuel R. Hogg, Jr., founded the Union Soap Company which continued in business most of their lives. "J. K." as he was called, was the mechanical and practical man and "Sammie" the promoter of the company. The business was a natural one for the sons of Samuel R. Hogg for three generations of Tallow Chandlers had preceded them. John Hogg was a man of strength of character whose qualities of fairness and impartiality of judgment were commonly recognized. He gave the impression of talking less and understanding more than many others. John enjoyed his church, Presbyterian, especially when attending with members of his family. He and Lizzie celebrated their golden wedding on November 11, 1919, and he died four months later; Lizzie survived him by nine years.

Children of John Kunkel Hogg⁴ and Elizabeth Myers Hogg were:

I. John Robert Hogg⁵, b. Oct. 17, 1871; m. first, March 11, 1896 Clara Tudor (b. Feb. 8, 1874; d. Sept. 6, 1905); two children. M. second Oct. 7, 1908 Bessie W. Foster (b. Oct. 1, 1882, d. Oct. 17, 1933); one child; d. July 31, 1938.

II. Minna Hogg⁵, b. July 13, 1876; m. Sept. 25, 1907, Willy Benny (b. Oct. 5, 1864; d. Oct. 28, 1948). One daughter, Hazel Evelyn Benny⁶, b. June 18, 1915; d. June 21, 1915.

I. John Robert Hogg⁵, was born in Frederick but moved with his parents to Baltimore and was educated in the Baltimore public schools. He worked for his father and uncle in the Union Soap Company, and later in a wholesale dry goods and notion business. His first wife, Clara Tudor, was a woman of strong and wholesome influence felt throughout the family. Two children, John Wilson and Roberta, were born to this marriage. Clara died in 1905 and was buried in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore. "Rob" Hogg's second marriage was in 1908 to Bessie Watson Foster. Rob and Bessie had one child, Frederick Rawlings. In 1928 the family moved to Los Angeles, California, where Wilson had already gone. Here Robert was employed by Barker Bros. Retail Home Furnishings until his death in 1938. After Bessie's death in 1933, he lived part of the time with each of his sons. Both he and Bessie are buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Glendale, California.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON FROM 1630 TO 1800

The city of Boston, founded in 1630, has a rich and varied history. It was the first city in North America to have a city government, and it was the first city to have a city seal. The city was founded by a group of Puritan settlers, and it grew into a major center of commerce and industry. The city was the site of the Boston Tea Party, and it was the site of the Battle of Boston. The city was the site of the Boston Massacre, and it was the site of the Boston Convention. The city was the site of the Boston Convention, and it was the site of the Boston Convention.

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Children of Robert Hogg⁵ and Clara Tudor Hogg were:

1. John Wilson Hogg⁶, b. Feb. 19, 1898; m. Jan. 24, 1928
Loween Adele Faul (b. Aug. 13, 1904); d. Nov. 2, 1954. No
children.
2. Roberta Louise Hogg⁶, b. Nov. 4, 1904; m. 1922 Arthur
Taylor of Baltimore; d. August, 1928. She was buried in
Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. One son:
 - a. Samuel Louis Taylor⁷, b. March 14, 1925; m. Mavis
Myrtle, b. Aug. 18, 1925. Louis drives for Anchor Motor
Freight Trucking Co., hauling Chevrolet cars out of the
state.
 - (a) Carol Judith Taylor⁸, b. May 15, 1946.

Child of Robert Hogg and Bessie Foster Hogg:

3. Frederick Rawlings Hogg⁶, b. April 19, 1910 in Baltimore;
m. Myla Pfaff Nov. 1, 1933; d. Feb. 29, 1940. Rawlings
moved to Los Angeles with his parents and graduated from
the Los Angeles High School. He worked as a salesman in
Los Angeles, but died at the age of thirty years. He was bur-
ied in Rosedale Cemetery.

Child of Frederick Rawlings Hogg and Myla Hogg:

- a. Frederick Rawlings Hogg II⁷, b. April 16, 1936. Rawlings
II served three years as a paratrooper in the Army. He is
now attending Los Angeles State College, taking courses in
draftsmanship and mathematics and is also working at
nights.

1. John Wilson Hogg was educated in Baltimore doing work at the Polytechnic Institute. Early in World War I (April 3, 1917) he enlisted in the Army, at first in the Coast Artillery, Second Company, Maryland National Guard. This unit was sent to France and became part of Battery F, 58th Field Artillery. Wilson was overseas fifteen months, all the time in the war zone and was in the engagements of St. Mihiel, Belleau Wood, the Argonne Forest Campaign and at the Metz front. At the close of the war, he returned to Baltimore and was employed by a construction company until April, 1926, when he went to Los Angeles and entered a stock and bond brokerage business. In 1928 he married Loween Adele Faul. She had come to Los Angeles from Denison, Iowa, and had attended the University of Southern California. During World War II, she was active in U.S.O. work in Los Angeles. No children were born to this union. In 1932 Wilson

went into business management and was associated with the motion picture industry both directly and indirectly.

Wilson Hogg was the only member of the Hogg family who served in both World Wars I and II. In 1938 he received a commission in the naval reserve and was called into active service in August, 1941, before war had started. He was assigned to the Douglas Aircraft plants at Santa Monica and at El Segundo, California, and was in charge of all navy contracts connected with these plants through the Bureau of Aeronautics. Entailed was a reorganization from the status of private organization to that of production for the government, and the responsibility caused severe nervous strain. A coronary thrombosis brought about hospitalization for fifteen months beginning in January, 1942. He was returned to civil life in May, 1943, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Because of unsatisfactory health, he resigned his business connection in 1946 and engaged in private business management in Los Angeles. At one time he was one of the owners of an independent picture company, Emerald Productions, Inc. Loween has been active in civic and club work in which she holds responsible positions.

In 1949, Jack, as Wilson's friends in Los Angeles called him, and Loween built a beautiful home in the Hollywood Hills, a two-story, split level house with a wonderful view. They had lived here only a few years when he suddenly died of a heart attack November 2, 1954, while on a vacation in Yosemite Park.

Emma Virginia Hogg⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹) was born in Frederick (1849) and educated there, graduating from the Frederick Female Seminary, which later became Hood College, in 1868. Painting was one of her studies and she was said to have been proficient in it, but did not continue it in later years. With her mother and brother, Sammie, she moved to Baltimore in the late seventies to a house on West Mulberry Street. She had joined the Presbyterian Church in Frederick and transferred the membership to Baltimore. She was married on October 16, 1879 to John D. Barke, but within two years he died of tuberculosis.

Emma was an excellent cook and her brothers called her the "Queen of the Kitchen." She was widely known for her choice dishes especially for the Christmas fruit cakes which she shared with her relatives. When Sammie was married, he brought his wife, Virginia (Jennie) to live with his mother and sister. All were much interested in church work. After their mother's death (1900), the three moved to 1006 West Lanvale Street, near the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church which they promptly joined. After Sammie's death in 1924, Emma and Jennie took an apartment on West North Avenue. After a long illness, Emma died there in 1932.

Samuel Robinson Hogg, Jr.⁴ (Samuel Robinson³, James², Samuel¹) (b. 1855) was so closely associated with his brothers and sister that numerous facts concerning him have already been related. On December 15, 1884, he married Marcella Virginia Parsons, (Jennie) and brought her to the home he occupied with his mother and sister, and after his mother's death purchased a new home on West Lanvale Street. There also other members of their families lived with them for they were very hospitable. Their table was lavishly set and the cuisine excellent. Sammie and his brother, John, were the owners of the Union Soap Company in which he handled sales, advertising and new business. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church having joined the Frederick church at seventeen years of age, and having belonged in Baltimore to the Twelfth Presbyterian Church and the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church. In the latter he was an elder for many years and Jennie was for a time president of the Ladies Aid Society. He died of cancer November 15, 1924, and Jennie survived him thirteen years. Both were buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick.

APPENDIX

- I. Families named Hogg studied in the search for the immigrant ancestor of Samuel Hogg, 1720 - 1797.
 1. George Hogg of New Castle County, Delaware.
 2. James Hogg of Somerset County, Maryland.
 3. The Hogg family of Lancaster and Cumberland Counties, Pennsylvania.
 4. William Hogg of Cecil County, Maryland.
 5. Isolated Hogg families.
- II. Wills.
 1. Will of Samuel Hogg I.
 2. Will of Samuel Hogg II.
 3. Will of Elizabeth Robinson Hogg, wife of James Hogg I.
- III. Appraised lists of personal property of Samuel Hogg I.
- IV. Indentures of purchases and sales made by James Hogg I.

1. George Hogg of New Castle

George Hogg was perhaps the first man of the name of Hogg to settle in Delaware. He is listed as a cordwainer, a worker in cordwain or cordovan leather. He was an English Quaker who lived in New Castle or its environs in 1684 and who appeared first in the records of that county in the 1680's. In 1686 he owned 600 acres in Christiana Hundred adjoining Oak Hill, several miles northwest of present day Wilmington. This is recited in a warrant (Penn's Book, p. 15) and is also shown in the Book of Surveys (Penn) pages 337-338. Both books are among the public records of New Castle County in the State Archives at Dover. This land was again resurveyed to John Hogg, his son, and again in 1702 and granted by patent in three separate tracts to three separate purchasers, whose connections if any, with George or John Hogg do not appear. Neighbors of this tract were the Greggs, William and his sons, John and Richard, from the 1680's on. George Hogg, his son and son-in-law were taxables from the north side of Christiana Creek in 1687. (6) In the Records of New Castle County, Vol II, 1681 - 1699, there are several items pertaining to the family of George Hogg. It is clear from the records that he was married twice, the first time to Dorcas (Dorcus, Darem) Land, widow of Samuel Land and mother of Thomas and John Land. The marriage took place before 1695, for in that year Dorcas Hogg received a bequest from Ellen Grantham. She was also left bequests by Mary Williams and John Donalson. Dorcas was probably the mother of all of George's four children -- George, John, James, and Sarah. George's second wife was Ann Humphrey, daughter of Samuel Humphrey, a Welsh settler of Haverford, Pennsylvania.* George died in 1721 leaving a will (9) which named his son John and his wife Ann as executors. His sons, George and John, whose wills are dated 1748, probably lived near their father during his life, but James moved to Kent County. He died in 1729 and his wife, Johannah, whose will was dated January 11, 1731, died not long after. George Hogg, Sr. had a daughter, Sarah, who married a neighbor, George Gregg. George Hogg also had several grandchildren. His son, George II, had two children, Elizabeth and George. George III must have been in disfavor with his father for the latter left him five shillings and no more. Children of James and Johannah Hogg were sons, John, and George, and daughters Elizabeth, Susannah, and Rebecca. Sarah Hogg Gregg and John Gregg had a son John. John Hogg, son of George Sr., left no children and was probably unmarried.

George Hogg, Sr. was on Penn's Council in 1696 (6). It was natural for Penn to choose a Quaker as his representative from New

*Browning's Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania, p. 81. In the Will of Rebecca Humphrey Rees, daughter of the above Samuel, proved January 19, 1733, she named her sister, Ann Hogg, of New Castle.

Castle, one of the three lower counties on the Delaware River. On January 28, 1701, George Hogg was granted by Penn's commissioners a lot in New Castle. (Penn's Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, p. 195).

George Hogg had been active in promoting the Quaker faith. J. T. Scharf, who had access to all the original records of Quaker settlement in the state, wrote as follows in his "History of Delaware" (6): "In 1684 John Hussey, John Richardson, Edward Blake, George Hogg, Benjamin Sweet and other Friends settled in and near New Castle. They first held meetings in each other's homes by permission of the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting. In 1705 a lot was purchased and a meeting house was built." This meeting house was still standing a hundred years later but was used as a school. Futhy and Cope in their "History of Chester County" (19) quote a "Petition of the people called Quakers from their Quarterly Meeting held at Concord the twelfth day of the third month, 1735 . . . who inhabit the counties of Chester, New Castle, Kent and Sussex." Among the signers were George and John Hogg and four members of the Gregg Family who had been their neighbors in Christiana Hundred. In the Chester County Tax lists of 1718, John Hogg was taxed as "adjacent inhabitant" to East Nottingham Township. George Hogg was taxed in 1720 - 21 as a non-resident, New Garden Township, and in 1722 John Hogg was listed the same way. In 1724, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1730 and 1732, John Hogg was taxed by East Nottingham Township. John Hogge or Hoge was taxed by the same township in 1734 and 1735. Thus both George Hogg, Sr. and John Hogg owned land in Chester County, although they continued to live in New Castle County.

It has been mentioned that James Hogg, youngest son of George, moved to Kent County where he died in 1729. His wife, Johannah was granted administration of his estate, December 29, 1729 (Kent County Reference Vol. A 24, p. 167, 168, State Archives, Dover). On January 31, 1731 she returned an inventory in her own handwriting and signed 'Johannah Hogg'. Her husband's personal property amounted to 57 pounds, 11 shillings, 5 pence. Johannah had made her own will on January 11, 1731, also in her own handwriting. She constituted her "loving brother, Joseph Gregory of Salem in the Province of West New Jersey and William Parsons of Kent County, Delaware", her executors. She left to her eldest son, John, the sum of 18 pence in current money, and to her son James and to her daughters Elizabeth and Susannah each the same, eighteen pence. To her "youngest daughter Rebecca" she left the residue of her estate after her debts were paid.

Salisbury, Johannah's town in Kent County, was a Quaker community on Duck Creek with a meeting house and Quaker graveyard. It was settled in the early seventeen hundreds (Scharf's History of Delaware, II, page 1093 and 1096). Johannah's brother, Joseph Gregory, was a justice in the court of Salem County, New Jersey, in 1717. (History of Salem County, New Jersey, by Joseph S. Sickler, Salem, 1937). Salem was settled by Quakers and they predominated in the seventeen hundreds. William Parsons, Johannah's other executor, was given a

warrant by Penn's commissioners September 16, 1716 for 200 acres of land in Kent County (Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series. VII, page 201)

It is evident that Samuel Hogg I is not related to this Quaker family. As has been said in the text, Samuel and his family were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and there is no evidence that any of them married Quakers.

2. James Hogg of Somerset County.

In the Maryland Calander of Wills (Vol. 5, page 63) James Hogg of Somerset County signed in 1721 an administration paper as a witness. The next record of James Hogg, planter, is his will dated 29 January, 1725, proved 5 July, 1728. (Maryland Calander of Wills, Vol. 6, page 74). In this will (Will Book 19, page 466) James left to his eldest son, James, and his heirs, the plantation called "Showel's Addition" on the east side of Church Branch plus personal property. This tract is proved to have been on branches of St. Martin's River, which in 1725 and 1726 was in Somerset County, Maryland, but after the division of Somerset County in 1742 was in Worcester County, Maryland. To his son John and his heirs, James left the residue of Showel's Addition on the north side of Church Branch. To his daughter, Catherine, James left personal property, some of which is described as owned jointly with Edward Moore. To his son Andrew he left one hundred acres of land which should be taken up and paid for out of the estate plus personal property when he should be sixteen years of age. To his wife Sarah he left the residue of his estate. Should any one die during his minority, his share was to be divided among the others. He also directed that his sons should learn to read and write. Witnesses to the will were William Robinson, Jeanet Robinson, and Rachel Williams.

About the time of James Hogg, there was a Robert Hogg in Somerset County, Maryland in 1716 and 1719 (Hall of Records, Liber 23, folio 37, 381). Possibly he may have been a relative of James Hogg. In 1745, Daniel Hogg signed a petition against building another chapel of ease in Coventry Parish, Somerset County. The similarity of the names of this Hogg family to those of Samuel I and his children suggests a possible relationship, so an effort to trace it further was made. The "Index to the Register of Births Marriages and Deaths in Stephany Parish, Somerset County" revealed no records of the Hogg family. Another book, mentioned in the Pennsylvania Magazine (Vol. VII, page 193) was reported to give a list of descendants in an unindexed bound book in the Office of the Register of Wills, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, 1667 - 1742. The time covered was from about the formation of Worcester County, 1742. "Many of these families are so related or intermarried or connected in some way with the families of Sussex County, Delaware, or are the families later found in Sussex County, Delaware, that the names thereof have a Delaware - Pennsylvania association, as well as Maryland and Virginia." A letter to Snow Hill about this book brought the information that the old records of Maryland were now at the Hall of Records in Annapolis. An inquiry there revealed no such book; it had evidently been lost.

3. The Hogs of Lancaster and Cumberland Counties in Pennsylvania.

Another line of investigation was that of a family in Pennsylvania, some in Philadelphia and Chester Counties but largely in Lancaster and Cumberland Counties. In 1750 Cumberland County included the whole state west of the Susquehanna except York and Adams Counties. The name of this family appears as both Hoge and Hogg. Its members contributed much to the settlement of Pennsylvania, owning large areas of land on which they paid taxes. They became Revolutionary soldiers, ministers of the Presbyterian Church, justices, sheriffs and members of the Assembly. Their names were John, Jonathan, David, William, Robert of Thomas and infrequently Samuel or Andrew.

James Hoge Tyler has written a history of "The Family of Hoge" (20). According to him, the first reference to the name of Hoge is that of Patrick Hoge and Gilbert Hoge, Squires, who in 1425 were named among the Squires who "devydit the marshes between Ridbeth and Bemersyde, Sir Andrew Haig, the Laird of Bemersyde presiding." The Laird in whose time the division had been made had been the first to drop the spelling deHaga for Haig Hoge is probably another varient of Haga or Haig, and the Hoges as well as the Haigs are probably descendants from Petrus deHaga who came from Normandy about 1150. This Peter of the Dyke founded an honorable family early associated with the cause of liberty and patriotism.

About 1682 a young man, William Hoge, son of Sir James Hoge, who was a son of George Hoge of Musselboro, Scotland, evidently in good circumstances, came to America on account of the religious persecution under the Stewarts. On the same ship, the Caledonia, was a family named Hume, from Paisley, Scotland -- father, mother and daughter, Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Hume died of pestilence on the voyage, and William Hoge became Barbara's protector. He delivered her and her property into the hands of an uncle, a physician named Johnson who was already in New York. William went on to Perth Amboy to make his home, but later returned to New York to make Barbara Hume his wife. Later he moved from Perth Amboy to Delaware, then to the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania, and after that to Virginia. His eldest son, John, remained in the three lower counties till after his marriage, about 1722, to Gwentholyn Bowen Davis, a Welsh heiress. Later he and his wife moved to Lancaster County where they remained. In 1734 he founded a church and the village of Hogetown. His son David, through a treaty with the Indian chief, Catfish, purchased what is now almost the whole of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Another son married a Quaker and joined the sect. The family scattered from New York to California, but settled largely in Pennsylvania. They were men of substance and character.

It is evident that Samuel Hogg of this sketch is not descended from William Hoge. William came from Scotland, and Samuel I was of Scotch Irish descent. The similarity of names makes it possible that Scotch people of the names Hogg, Hoge, Hoag, Hogue etc. may have had a similar origin.

4. William Hogg of Cecil County, Maryland.

William Hogg of Cecil County died interstate, and his estate was administered by Elinor Hogg in 1759, Patrick Hogg being the nearest of kin. (Hall of Records, Liber 43, folio 309). Since several of Samuel I's relatives, a son and grandson, had left Wilmington for Cecil County, and since William was a contemporary of Samuel I and probably old enough to have been his father, an effort was made to find out more about him. All attempts failed, however, and there is no known relationship.

5. Isolated Hogg Records.

Two early records were found of men by the name Hogg. In 1682 John Hogg owned 500 acres in Philadelphia County (Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 2, Third Series.) There was an Ezechell Hogg in Dorchester, Maryland in 1682 (Hall of Records, Liber 128, folio 275) and an Ambrose Hogg in Baltimore at the same time (Ibid). Men of this name continued to live in Baltimore County throughout the eighteenth century. However, there is no known connection among the three named here, with the family of Samuel Hogg of Delaware.

Another line of investigation was of men of the name of Hugg. In the Delaware Archives, Hugg is cross indexed to Hogg. There were a number of Huggs in New Jersey and a Samuel Hugg is mentioned in the will of William Grow, October 8, 1736 in Gloucester County, just across the river from the state of Delaware. (New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXX. Abstract of Wills Vol. II, 1730-1750). The will of Jacob Hugg of Gloucester Township and County, yeoman, dated November 24, 1759, mentioned his brother Samuel Hugg as his executor. (Ibid Vol XXXII, Abstract of Wills, Vol III, 1751-1760). There are also other wills from the same family. Although the name could have been changed from Hogg to Hugg, there is no real evidence that there is any kinship of this family to Samuel Hogg I.

A record found among Pennsylvania genealogies is interesting, but not obviously related to our study. James Beatty, born about 1670 in Ayrshire, Scotland, emigrated to Ireland in 1690 with the large influx of Scottish families into the green isle; Susannah Beatty⁶ (Ann Beatty⁵, George Beatty⁴, William Beatty³, James Beatty², John Beatty¹) b. 1795, m. Samuel Hogg, d. 1869.

II. WILLS.

1. The following (10) is a copy of the essential parts of Samuel Hogg's will:

"I, Samuel Hogg of the Borough of Wilmington in Christiana Hundred, County of New Castle and in the Delaware State, Tallow-Chandler being advanced in years but of sound and disposing mind and Understanding and blessed by the Lord for all his mercies, considering the uncer-

tainty of this mortal life, think it expedient to make my last Will & Testament for the disposal of temporals wherewith it hath pleased God to favor me with in manner and form following: Imprimus, I order and direct that all my Just debts and funeral Expenses be paid and discharged as soon as may be after my decease by my executor herein after named. --

Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Catherine all my household and kitchen furniture (Except as herein-after bequeathed to my daughter or granddaughter), and the privilege of living in the house I now dwell in, in Water Street Wilmington, during her natural life. --

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Andrew Hogg the sum of five pounds in Spacia, to be paid to him by my executor one year after my decease. I also give and bequeath to Samuel Hogg a minor, son of the said Andrew the sum of five pounds like money to be paid to him when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, but in case he shall die before he arrives to such age then my will is that said five pounds be paid to my Grandson, John Hogg, son of Samuel Hogg at his age as aforesaid. --

Item I give and bequeath to my grandson Samuel Poak, the sum of five pounds like money as aforesaid and to be paid to him by my Executor at his age of twenty-one years. --

Item I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Elianor Lindsay, one feather bed and bedding with the furniture thereunto belonging, and the sum of ten pounds like money as aforesaid, to be paid to her one year after my decease by my Executor. --

Item I give and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my goods and Chattels (including the household and kitchen furniture bequeathed to my wife as aforesaid after her decease) also all my Real Estate whatsoever and wheresoever to my son James Hogg on the condition, special trust and confidence, that he the said James shall and will pay and discharge all my Just debts. To hold to him the said James Hogg his heirs and assigns forever. --

And lastly I do hereby Nominate, Constitute and appoint, my son James Hogg, my sole Executor, to this my last Will and Testament declaring and making void all other Wills by me heretofore made, either in word or writing -- and desire this and none other to be my last Will and Testament, desiring and willing, that my son James do allow to his Mother the privilege etc. above mentioned. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal this twenty-fifth day of the Eleventh Month Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninty four 1794. "

2. Will of Samuel Hogg II of Charlestown, Maryland.

This copy of the will of Samuel Hogg from the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland is not certified. It is dated August 1, 1825 and was probated December 11, 1826 by his sons Samuel and William, Executors. To son Samuel: \$400. in lieu of services rendered; negro woman Moriah for four years when she is to be freed. Negro boy, Stephen for 26 years, then he is to be freed.

To son William: Negro woman, Celia, for ten years then she is to be freed; Negro Nathan. To son Robert: Negro girl, Jane, for 16 years, then she is to be freed. To son James: Negro boy, Isaac, for 13 years, then he is to be freed. To daughter Eliza Jane: \$75 for her education; Negro girl, Rachel, for twenty years, then she is to be freed. Executors: Negro man, Levi, is to be freed in one year, he to help with the estate. Executors are to have private sale. I want Joseph to go to some good master on the best terms they can obtain for six years after my decease, at the expiration after which said six years it is my will that the said Negro man, Joseph, shall be free, and, that there be no defect in the above liberation of my colored people, I hereby manumit and set free from slavery my Negro woman Moriah at the expiration of four years from the date of my last will, and my Negro man Joseph in six years after my decease and my negro woman Celia in ten years, and my negro boy Isaac in thirteen years, and my Negro girl Jane in sixteen years and my negro girl Rachel in twenty years and my negro boy Stephen in twenty-six years after the date of my last will and testament. My Negro man Nathan I cannot liberate, he being now above forty-five years. To niece Isabelle Moore - \$50. To Charlotte Baker, daughter of my late wife Rebecca - \$50. To Rev. James McGraw - \$50. I give and bequeathe all the residue of my estate, real and personal to my daughter Maria Kidd; my son Samuel Hogg; my son William Hogg; my son Robert Hogg; my son James Hogg; my daughter Eliza Jane Hogg, and my granddaughter Mary Hogg, their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, the said Maria Kidd, Samuel Hogg, William Hogg, Robert Hogg, James Hogg, Eliza Jane Hogg and Mary Hogg or their heirs or assigns, share and share alike, provided nevertheless that it is my will that my said sons Samuel Hogg, William Hogg, Robert Hogg, James Hogg, and my daughter Eliza Jane Hogg shall each of them, their heirs and assigns in the distribution of said residue of my estate, real and personal receive 2200 dollars more than my granddaughter Mary Hogg as I have given to her father, my late son John Hogg together with what I am bound to pay for him fully if not more than that amount; provided still further that it is my will in the above division of said residue of my real and personal estate that my sons Samuel Hogg, William Hogg, Robert Hogg, and James Hogg and my daughter Eliza Jane Hogg shall each of them, their heirs and assigns receive \$400 more than my daughter Maria Kidd as she has already received that amount from me and that my daughter Maria Kidd shall receive 1800 dollars more than my granddaughter Mary Hogg.

It is my will in order that my executors may be enabled to pay the above specific legacies and my just debts that they shall sell all my personal estate not above bequeathed in one year at most after my decease at public sale except my store goods which may be sold at either public or private sale under the direction of the Orphans Court of Cecil County as may be deemed most advantageous to my estate provided nevertheless that my store goods shall not be sold at private sale for less than they shall be valued by two disinterested store keepers appointed by the Orphans Court for that purpose and that they be sold within one year after my decease.

3. Summary of Will of Elizabeth Robinson Hogg.

This will is dated February 16, 1856, probated March 19, 1856. (New Castle Wills Book W - 1 - 307). She left to four of her daughters, Ann Hogg, Mary McVay, Margaret Jane Hogg and Ellen Ann Higgins, her frame house and lot on the north side of Water Street between King and French Streets, her household goods, furniture and clothing. Then she added, "The reason why I have not left my daughter Eliza Cole or my sons, Samuel R. Hogg, John R. Hogg, Robinson Hogg and Thomas R. Hogg any part of my estate is not from any want of affection or interest in them but because my daughters to whom I have left my property have sustained me in my advanced age, and on them is my dependence for comfort the remainder of my days." She made her son, Samuel Hogg her executor.

III. Appraised List of Personal Property of Samuel Hogg I.

Case of Drawers	Lots of Writing Paper
6 Pictures	Numerous Cooking Utensils
Looking Glass	Carpenter and Garden Tools
Walnut Dining Table	18 Hundred Weight of Soap
Walnut Chairs	Utensils for Candle Making
Large Arm Chair	including "Candle-wick machinery"
2 Windsor Chairs	Materials: 100 lbs. Myrtle-wax
12 Rush Bottom Chairs	\$100-worth of Tallow
Corner Cupboard	270 lbs. of candles at 12 1/2 cents
Tea Table	per pound
Small Looking Glass	21 lbs. cotton wick
6 Bamboo Chairs	15 lbs. Tobacco
Pair of Waiters	18 Gallons of Apple Brandy
"Handirons", shovel, tongs	10 Gallons Rum
Pair of brass Candle Sticks	50 lbs. of Coffee
Pair of Iron Candle Sticks	50 lbs. of Barley
6 Silver Spoons	2 Kegs of Butter
Lot of Glassware	8 bbls. of Salmon
Lot of Chinaware	8 bbls. of Herrings
Desk	A cask of Oatmeal
Small Pine Table	The quantity of food and tobacco in
Tea Canisters	this list suggests that Samuel I had a
Ten Plate Stove	store in addition to his candle and
	soap-making.

IV. Purchases and Sales Made by James Hogg I.

The indentures are the following deeds:

A-3 - 163 - 1802, May 22. A house and lot at Second and King Streets, across the street from his mother-in-law, Widow Mary Robinson.

A-3 - 170 - 1803, March 31. A large lot on the north side of East Front Street with one or more houses.

A-3 - 168 - 1803, July 26. James Hogg and Andrew McCall bought as tenants in common, three acres of Brandywine marsh meadow (near where the Brandywine flows into the Christiana).

F-3 - 280 - 1807, August 19 and L-3 - 80 - 1812, March 17, James Hogg bought from the two heirs of Peter Hardden a large lot adjoining the property he had from his father.

F-3 - 99 - 1805, June 5, James Hogg and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to John Pogue for \$750 a part of the tract on the north side of Front Street "with the messuage thereon erected." They had sold the other part to Martha Boyd, E-3 - 274 - 1803.

F-3 - 117 - 1807, James Hogg and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to William Kirk a piece of Brandywine Marsh that James had bought from James and Elizabeth Lea.

T-3 - 60 - 1816, August 21, 1816, John Pogue and Phebe, his wife, sold to Thomas Lea, Jr. a piece of this same marsh which John Pogue had bought from Andrew McCall and wife Eleanor.

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